

# Re-You-rEU

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**GES** Gabinet d'Estudis Socials



## Youth and racism in Italy, Greece and Spain

International Report

with the support of



**Erasmus+**

Key action 3 - Support for policy reform

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## ***Introduction***

What do young people think about racist ideas worryingly spreading among European societies? Do they feel they may play an active role in opposing them? And How?

**Lunaria**, in cooperation Barcelona's **Gabinet d'Estudis Socials** and the **Thessaloniki Antigone Observatory - Racism Information and Documentation Centre**, has carried out a consultation among youth aged between 18 and 30 years to find answers to these questions. The consultation is one of the activities implemented within the **Re-YOU-rEU MED-looking Youth Shaping EU Policy for a "Ready Europe"** project, supported by the **Erasmus+** program with the aim, to prevent and oppose racism and hate speech diffusion at the local, national and European levels, to develop a structured dialogue between the younger generations and local governments in Rome, Barcelona and Thessaloniki.

Keeping in mind the kinds of communication, expression and grouping together characterizing today's younger generations, the aim has been to gather useful information and opinions to better understand which policies and initiatives could be most effective in opposing racism among youth.

The consultation has taken place **from May until August 2018** and it used two different tools: in-person semi-structured interviews with at least 10 young residents in each of the three cities involved in the project and an online consultation conducted through a questionnaire.

**In Italy, 11 in-person interviews** have been carried out in Rome and **98 young people**, residents in 62 Italian cities, have filled in **the online questionnaire**. **In Greece 9 in-person interviews** have been focused around the perceptions of youth about discrimination and racism in their society, as well as the means and ways to combat it and **34 e-questionnaires were filled in** by young people residing in the country. **In Spain 10 in-person interviews** have been made and **25 e-questionnaires** were filled in. The total for the 3 countries is therefore: **30 in-person interviews** have been conducted and **157 online questionnaires** have been filled-out.

# I. Racism and youth in Italy

## 1. In-person interview results' analysis

The interviews have taken place in four socialization spaces: at Villa Mercede library (Tiburtino neighborhood), Vittorio Emanuele Square, Galilei technical high school and at the Pigneto neighborhood. 6 girls and 5 boys have been interviewed, aged between 18 and 30 years, with the main objective to inquire about the perceptions of racism in a randomly chosen group of young persons who are *not active* in youth or human rights organizations.

### 1.1 Racism is a problem

The spreading of racism is considered a worrying phenomenon by all the interviewed persons, even if only two of them have declared to have had direct experiences of it. For one *it is not too worrying* (I. 10). Superiority, barriers, "hate for the different", hostility, wickedness, fear, selfishness and individualism are the terms most commonly used to define it. Ten out of eleven identify it with forms of xenophobia against migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees to Italy and Europe. Racism worries not only for the direct effects on people who are victims of it, but also for its cultural and social impact: *racism generates hate which is unpleasant for everybody; there is racism in daily life, in every-day relations, with fear arising and all the rest* (I.2).

The assessment of the dimensions of racism (social behaviours, media and governmental policies) is more differentiated. For two young people only political action and propaganda play a fundamental role (I.10 e I.11). In both cases the explicit reference is to the current political debate on migration policies: *the latest example is the new Interior Minister against disembarkations, with all the connected economic interests being given priority over human beings. That's in my opinion the worst thing* (I.10); *I believe that the political movements which have won the elections are really a problem for society's cultural direction* (I. 11). Two youth express concern for all three dimensions (I. 1, 2); two (I. 2 e I.3) give great importance to the negative story telling on migrations by TVs, newspapers and social networks. *On TVs it is worse because people watch them and possibly then imitate what is being reported; TV news influence a lot* (I.3); *Let's say that media may also create empathy around the topic (..) often, in TV shows when there are funny parts in most cases actors imitate foreigners because they are .. anyway, they are different from us and rightly so they speak a different language and therefore when they speak ours they sound funny.* (I.9)

But the greatest interest arises with regard to daily discriminatory and racist behaviours (I. 2, I.4, I.6, I.8 e I.9), those experienced indirectly in schools (I.8 e I.9), on public transportation (I. 1, I.2, I.6, I.8 e I.9) and in the personal difficulty to have relations with domestic peers (I.4).

Not all the young people interviewed are in the position to tell directly experienced episodes of racism, public buses appear to be the one most easily associated with discriminations towards foreign citizens: *I think of when on the bus the controller asks me for the ticket and I say I have a pass, which he does not want to see, while to people looking immigrants,*

*controllers ask for everything and even give them fines (I.1); on public buses I see people seating away from immigrants. Above all the elderly (I.6); in public buses it happens often to have a free seat next to me and people prefer to stand up for thirty minutes because they don't want to seat (I. 5). Violent behaviors in school have been reported only in one case (I.7), while insults, jokes and nasty remarks (negro) are considered ordinary (I.7 e I.8).*

## **1.2 What leads to discrimination?**

With various accents and motivations, according to the interviewed young people the roots for the spreading of racism are cultural and connected to identity, on one hand, while, on the other, are socio-economic. Fear and hostility towards differences are mentioned by two (I.1 e I. 8). "Fear" is interpreted as a psychological phenomenon (I.1), but also related to the public debate about migrations, to the perception of a *danger to be invaded* (I.8) and to the connection between immigration and criminality proposed by media: *violence, events reported by the TV news have a significant influence* (I.3).

The general perception on the supposed competition between national and foreign citizens on the labour market and social services is another mentioned trend: *I remember the story, which people believe are unjustified, of the daily 35 euro for immigrants. They say foreigners come here, do nothing and we even give money to them (I.1); they receive a preferential treatment and compared to Italians they are favoured. One of the main complaints is that immigrants steal our jobs* (I.8).

However the direct and explicit reference to the role of the economic and social crisis started in 2008 in the spreading of hostile behaviours towards migrants and asylum-seekers emerge in one case only: *causes are to be searched mostly in the economic aspects, for example within the labour world, perhaps because Italians, like all European peoples, see themselves in difficulty, in an economic crisis and in a labour market crisis and from certain point of view they see their jobs stolen from low-wage labour force and all the consequences of this, because there is no equality, there is no possibility all live in a decent way* (I.10).

To summarize, *migrants are seen as cause for troubles disturbing society's balance and normality. Scapegoats.* (I.4).

Fully beyond is the definition of racism as fashion among youth: *Right now it looks like a fashion among young people to me, they don't have a specific reason to be racist, but they are. There is no point. They don't even know themselves why. They simply imitate others.* (I.7).

## **1.3 Acting against racism. The role of youth, of institutions and of civil society.**

The interviewed youth seem to be aware of the complexity of causes for the spreading of discriminations, racist hate speech and violence and towards it tend to consider irrelevant the role they may play to prevent and oppose racism. The point of view they express retain a subjective and individual dimension, both when supposing to be able to intervene and when feeling that one cannot/must not act. Nobody mentioned direct involvement within social spaces, such as the engagement with youth, antiracist or human rights associations.

For three, young people can do little or nothing. For all of them racism has to do with hard to change people's mentality. What can be done is *to avoid being influenced by past mentalities* (I.2). But not doing anything may also mean to practice equality: *Not doing anything is right because when you do something means that there is a difference. As young people we should behave with them like with anybody else* (I.6); not practice any kind of difference (I.8).

Individual acting is basically identified with one's own daily behaviour and the ability to have social relations "without walls": *if you behave well towards others, something will improve* (I.1); it's necessary *to help and integrate, to socialize, not to isolate within a group, but rather try to open your mind* (I.3); *to create friendship, love relations, it doesn't matter. It's crucial.* (I.5).

Three girls underline the importance of *working on oneself* (I.4) to avoid stereotypes and prejudices: it is necessary *to do something for oneself because if we feel well with ourselves we may feel well with everybody* (I.10); *to travel and open our minds to what is new* (I.11).

The role attributed to civil society organizations is in line with the perception of individual potentials to start processes of change. Those thinking that *racism is in the racist's head* (I.2) and that *people continue to believe what they believe* (I.6), feels also that collective subjects (associations and institutions) cannot stop the spreading of racism. Intercultural events and awareness-raising campaigns (I.3), (I.4), (I.7) are proposed by young people feeling that racism has cultural roots. To avoid segregation and ghetto-like dimensions and *to create equality situations* (I.4), fighting against racism however means above all to promote the social and work inclusion of foreign citizens.

Associations should then host and find jobs, giving value to the migrants' skills (I.8), provide assistance (I.9), create socialization and dialogue spaces (I.4) because *we should speak more, listen more, interact more with these people to understand that there is nothing wrong about them* (I.8). One of the interviewed girls underline that associations *should be active without taking away money from structures which are involved in true integration, thus supporting these kinds of social activities. And this would help making integration in schools, in working places, in squares, real* (I.10), which implicitly refers to "rumors" in the Italian public debate about the misuse of public resources by civil society organizations active for the hosting and solidarity with migrants and refugees.

Local institutions are those mostly expected to promote migrants' inclusion to facilitate their access to education (I.2, I.10, I.11), training (I.11) and in the labour market (I.1, I.8, I.11), and social services, but also the interaction and communication between natives and migrants (I.3). Thanks to the promotion of first-hand knowledge of those who have gone through migration, schools are considered fundamental to oppose racism. *Institutions could, I don't know, send somebody into schools to open people's eyes. Not people working in offices, but persons with direct experiences, volunteers, Italians who have migrated bringing their culture to other countries, so that it may be explained why people emigrate.* (I.7).

To modify the collective consciousness, some feel that awareness-raising projects improving relations between migrants and the territories in which they live through the immigrant's inclusion in socially useful initiatives, would be useful, because in this way *native citizens could appreciate the immigrants' positive contribution to the area hosting them and this is for sure a right integration model. The refugee would be then not a foreigner, but somebody doing something for the whole society and the common good.* (I.10).

National institutions should facilitate the issuing of staying permits (I.5), which are considered fundamental to be able to work.

In two interviews the fight against racism is related to the one against social inequalities characterizing Italian society. *Institutions should bring everybody to the same level, without inequalities among the rich and the poor (I.3); safeguard a decent life for everybody, not only those coming to our country from another country, but also for those born here, for those who are citizens of this country. In this way we can oppose racism, because you don't create any gap, nobody, in quotation marks, steals anything to anybody else and everybody may live in dignity (I.10).*

European institutions are mentioned by three young people, above all with regard to migration, asylum and border control policies. The need for common policies is expressed, although with various accents, by all three of them. Europe should *open European borders, it's a problem for which all countries should take responsibility for (I.7). The distribution (of migrants - editor's note) might probably be a solution. But it cannot be mandatory...or better said, there could be a discussion about it, but a country which does not want migrants in its territory, it cannot be forced (I.8). It is not right that countries act in different ways or that they may be obliged to take different decisions from one another. Because Europe is by now almost one country. This could also contribute to decrease the hate that we see growing (I.11).*

#### **1.4 Communicating equality**

Communication is considered very important to oppose the spreading of discriminatory and aggressive speech against migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. The press, TVs and social media are the **communication channels** assessed as the most influential ones in orienting public opinion. Social media (I.1, I.6, I.8, I.9, I.11) and education in schools (I.2, I.3, I.4) are those to be given priority to raise young people's awareness. In the Internet well-known public figures *could give a useful contribution by taking side (I.6).*

Only one of the girls interviewed feels that it is necessary to go to the squares in real life, *in squares people talk to each other, they meet (I.10).*

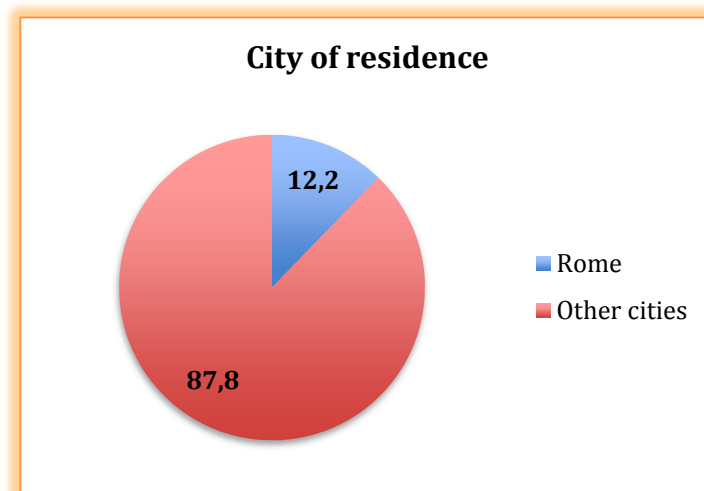
**Equality and humanity** are the **principles and arguments** to be used as leverages to overcome negative images of which migrants are victims and discourage discriminatory and racist practices. *We are all equal, we are all human being (I.4, I.6, I.10).* Together with those expressing trust that it is possible to convince racists to change idea - *I would ask them to think about what bothers them and create their fear (I.2),* there are others arguing that racists should be reminded that *racism is wrong, from an ethical point of view (I.6)* and those who feel that the priority should be given to build relations, share experiences and the history of those emigrating (I.8, I.9, I.11) to favour knowledge and the understanding of the motivations originating migrations. The suggestion is *Start from the lives of the people who have come here (I.9),* because the story telling and witnessing are rated as more powerful than any other form of communication: *I believe that anybody would be happy to stay at his or her own place. Happy also to travel, but travelling is something else from running away. If a migrant leaves home it is because he or she is forced to do so, with real reasons to leave and they should be made explicit. If in your country there is a war, you are forced to leave; if you don't have something to eat, you cannot act differently because otherwise you would die or see those you love dying and you're forced to leave. This is, in my opinion, what should be made clear to those*

receiving migrants. (I.11). Finally, *going abroad and travel to see situations which function better than here* (I.1) is considered important.

Only five of the eleven interviewed young people declared themselves available to personally participate in an awareness-raising campaign. Among the motivations indicated are the lack of time and the missing trust in the possibility to change the minds of persons with stereotypes and prejudices. Only two girls have manifested their availability with two interesting comments: *I hope that not only decisions against, but also for* (I.4); *I repeat, for me it's like we should all start again from zero. With humility from everybody's part, from institutions to us individuals, to give everybody, because I say it again, not only migrants are facing problems now, but also the Italians. If they understand that we are all on the same boat and, as human being, they should all have the same chances from institutions, they could all get together rather than living the ones against the others* (I.10). In the first case there is a criticism against governmental policies giving priority to opposing migrations over inclusion. In the second one a strong belief emerges for the need that institutions engage themselves for economic and social policies to improve the quality of life of both national and foreign citizens, avoiding that the ones are against the others.

## 2. The online consultation results

The online consultation through a structured questionnaire has involved **98 youth aged between 18 and 30 years, living in 62 cities.**



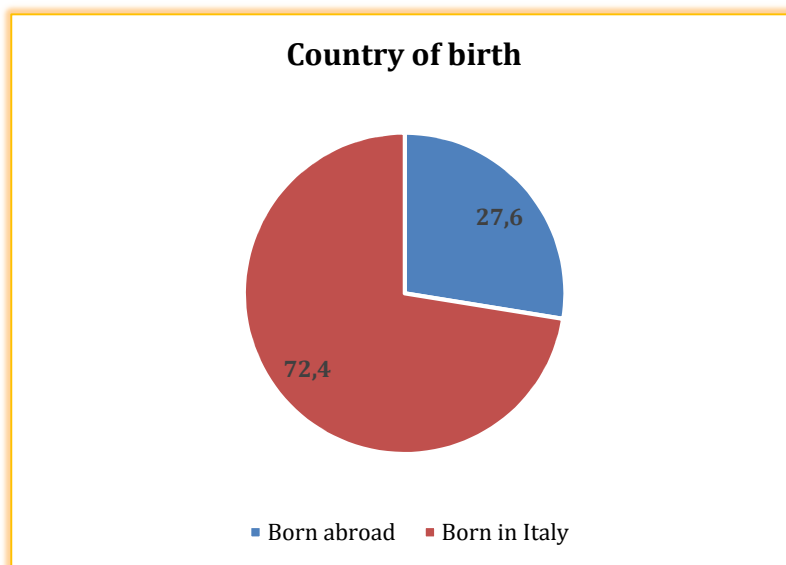
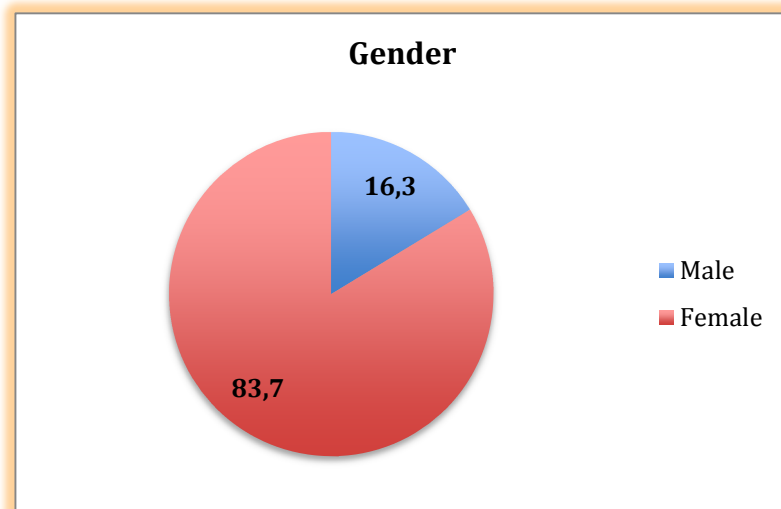
The questionnaire has been shared through the *Chronicle of ordinary racism* newsletter which reaches persons who are **already aware** of the importance of discriminations and racism. Also in this case the attempt has been to study current perceptions of racism (definitions, direct experiences, main elements of self and outside representation of one's own subjectivity, identification of the main causes and of those mostly responsible for it), but a greater attention has been paid to collect opinions on institutional and civil society NGOs'



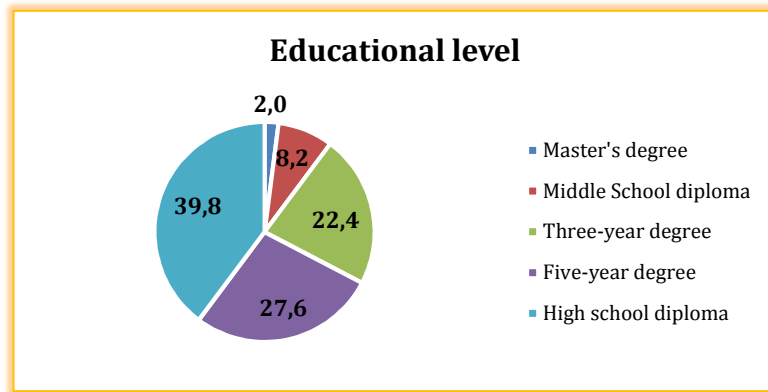
policies, initiatives, tools and arguments considered most effective to oppose the spreading of racism among youth.

## 2.1 The respondents' profile

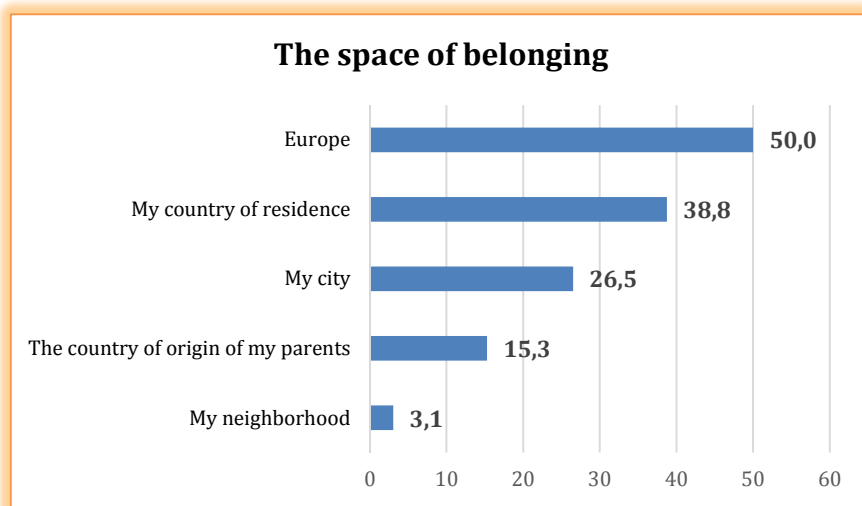
The large majority has been **girls** (83.7%), with Italian citizenship (90.8%), 26.7% of whom have been born abroad.



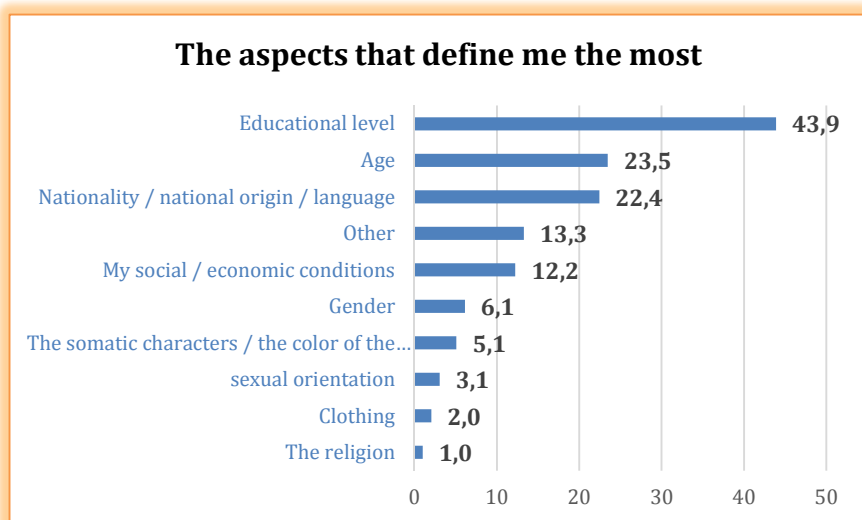
The majority of the respondents has a higher education degree (39.8%), 27.8% with a MA and 22.4% a BA. Limited the percentage of those with a junior high school diploma only (8.2%) or with post-graduate degrees (2.0%).



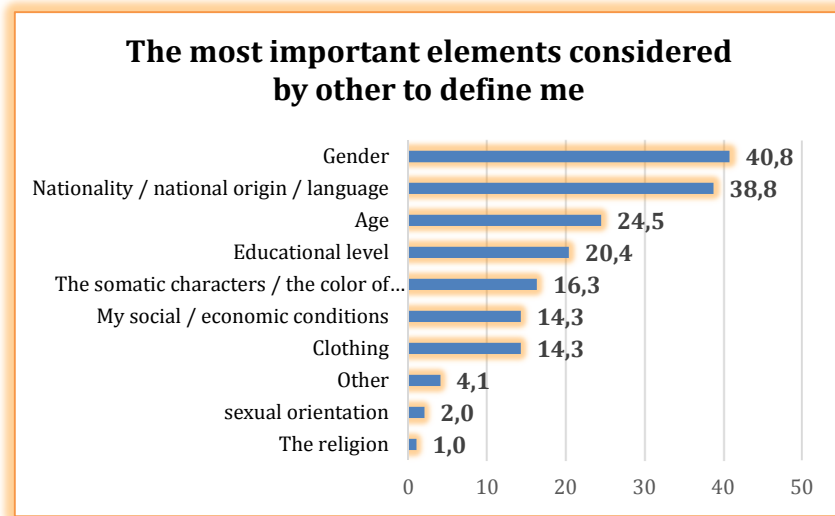
For half of the respondents **Europe** is considered the space of belonging, followed by the country of residence (38.8%) and only after that the city of residence (26.5%).



The **level of education** (43.9%), age (23.5%) and nationality / national origin / mother tongue (22.4%) are the elements considered most important to define oneself (self-portrayal).

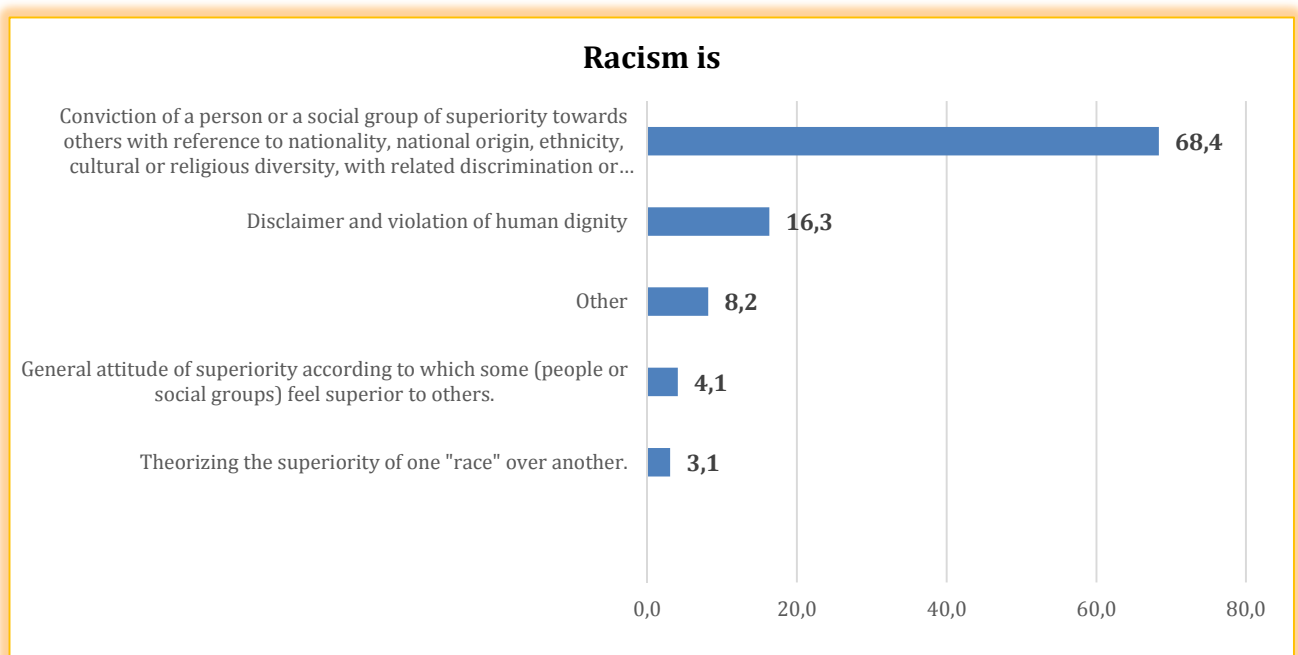


**Gender** (40.8%), together with nationality / national origin / mother tongue (38.8%) and age (24.5%), are more often indicated as the most important elements considered by other people when representing them.

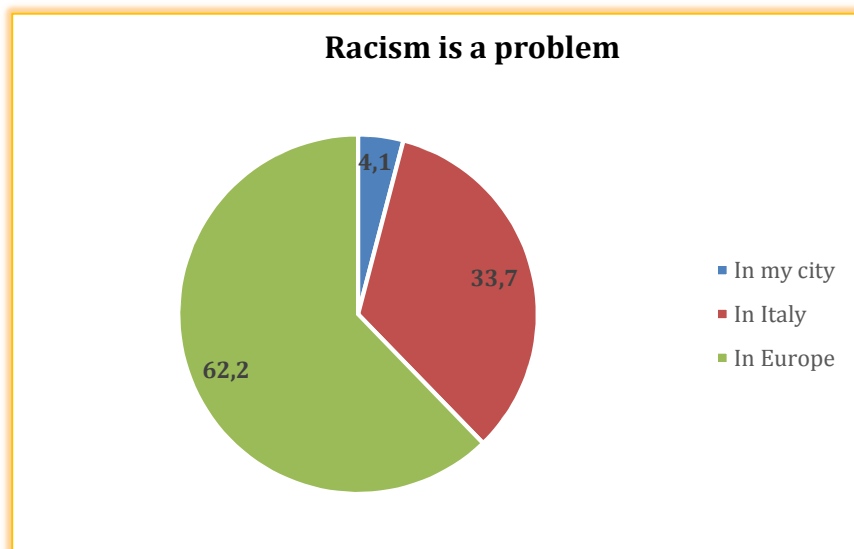
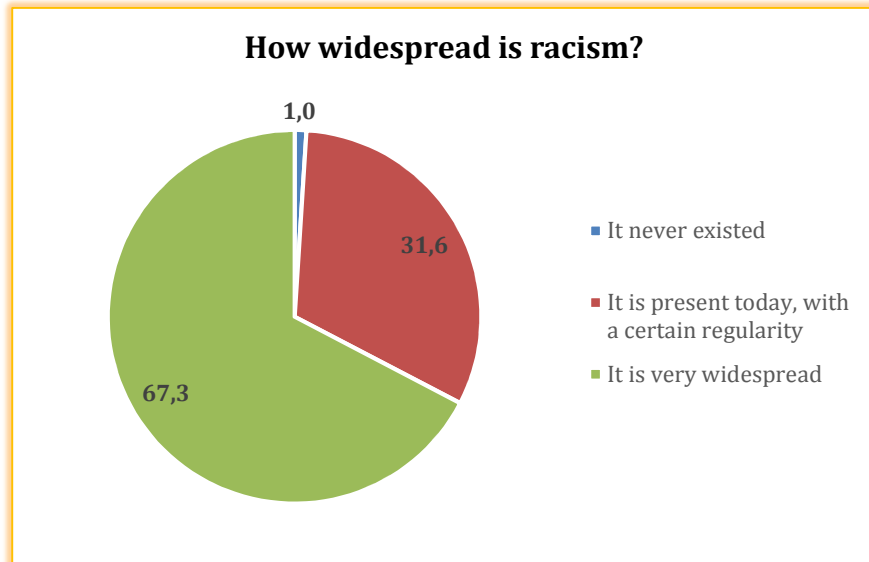


## 2.2 Definition and forms of daily racism

For 68.4% of the respondents, racism corresponds to the conviction, by a person or by a social group, of superiority towards others with regard to nationality, national origin, ethnic belonging, cultural or religious diversity and following discrimination and verbal or physical violence, while 16.3% identifies it as a process of denial and violation of human dignity. Much lower the percentage of those defining it as a general superiority behaviour on the basis of which some social groups feel themselves superior or as theory of the superiority of one "race" vis-à-vis others.

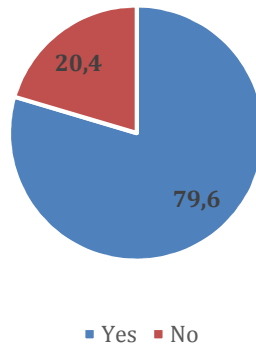


A very large part of them believes that **racism is very widespread** (67.3%) or that it may be detected with a certain regularity (31.6%) and defines it as a European problem (62.2%). Around one third sees it as an Italian problem (33.7%), while only 4.1% connects it to his / her own city.

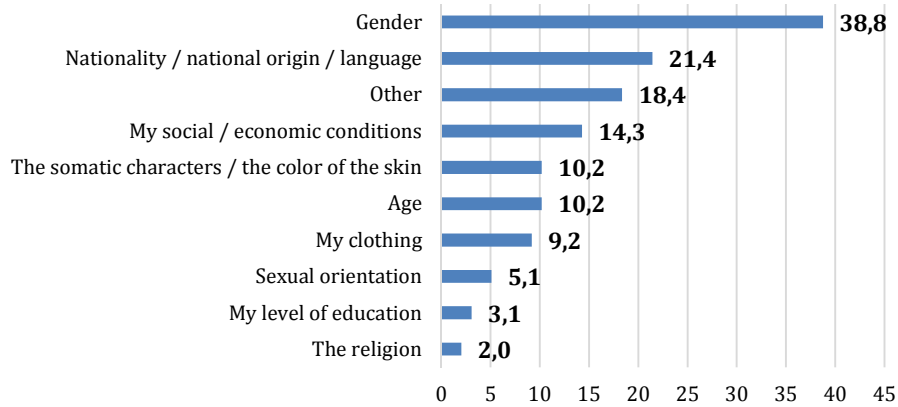


The largest part of respondents declares to have had a **discrimination experience** (79.6%) and that the first discriminating factor has been **gender** (38.8%) followed by nationality / national origin / mother tongue (21.4%).

### Have you ever felt discriminated against?

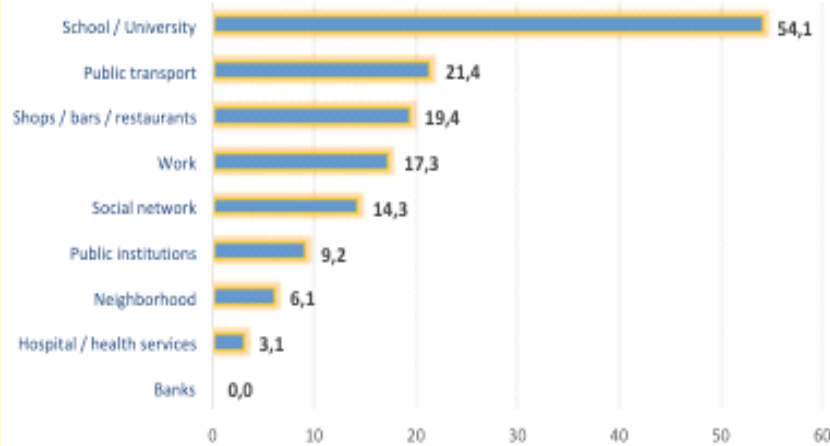


### I have been discriminated for



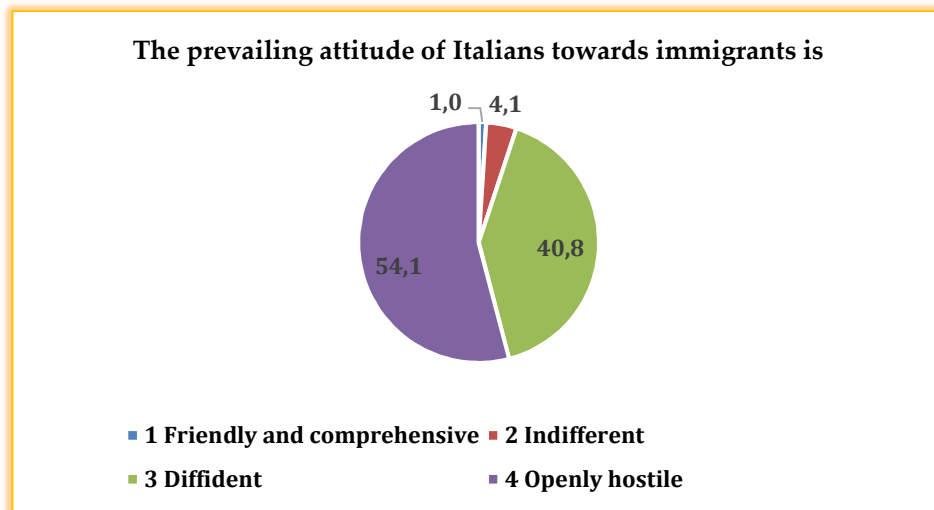
**School and university (54.1%), public transportation (21.4%), shops (19.4%), work (17.3%) and social networks (14.3%)** are the most often mentioned spaces in which discrimination has been perceived / experienced.

### Where I experienced discrimination?

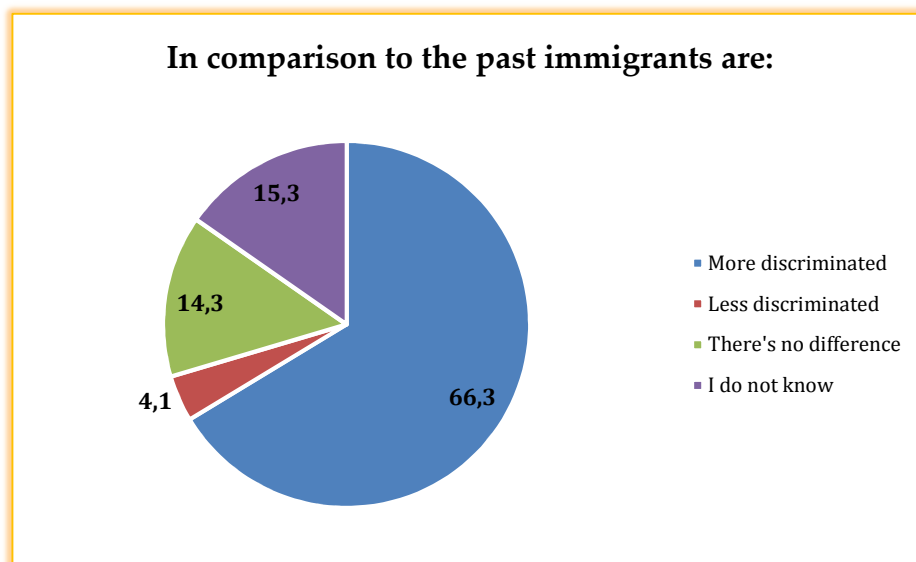


### 2.3 Italians and migrants from the point of view of view of youth

According to the majority of young people who have participated in the online consultation, Italian citizens are **openly hostile** (54.1%) or at least **distrustful** (40.8%) towards immigrated ones. Only 4.1% believes that it is in fact indifferent.

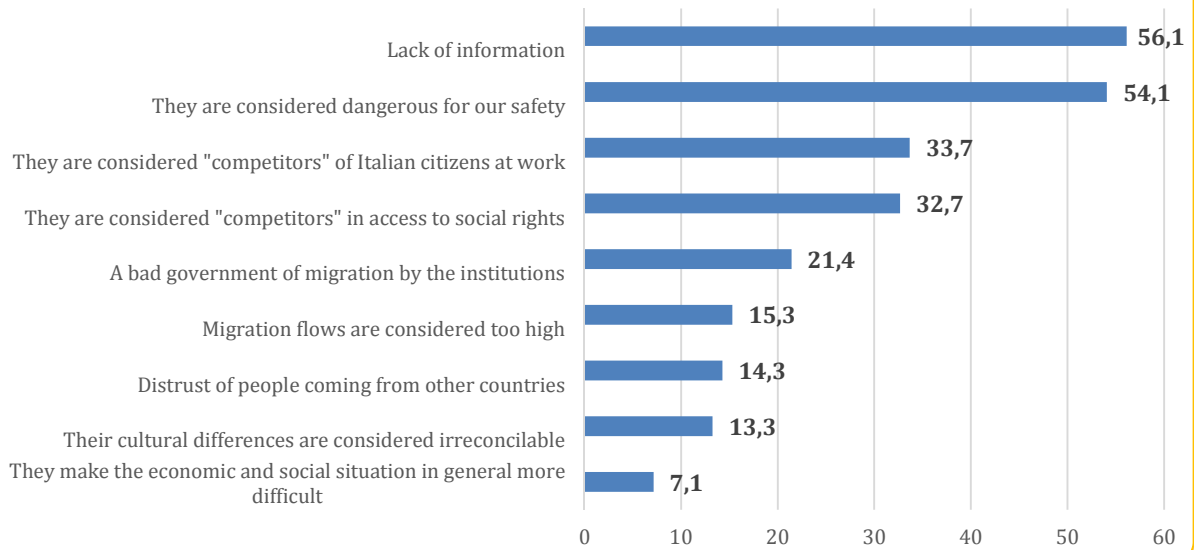


The largely shared opinion is that immigrant citizens **are today more discriminated in comparison to the past** (66.3%), 15.3% declares not to be able to answer, only 14.3% feels that there is no difference between the situation in the present and in the past.



Answers are more differentiated with regard to the causes from which hostility behaviours towards migrants originate. With a maximum of two answers the identified causes include **the lack of information** (56.1%) and the conviction that **migrants are dangerous for our safety** (54.1%). The other more often mentioned causes promoting mistrust and hostility to foreign citizens are the competition on the labour market (33.7%), the access to social rights (32.7%) and the bad management of migrations (21.4%).

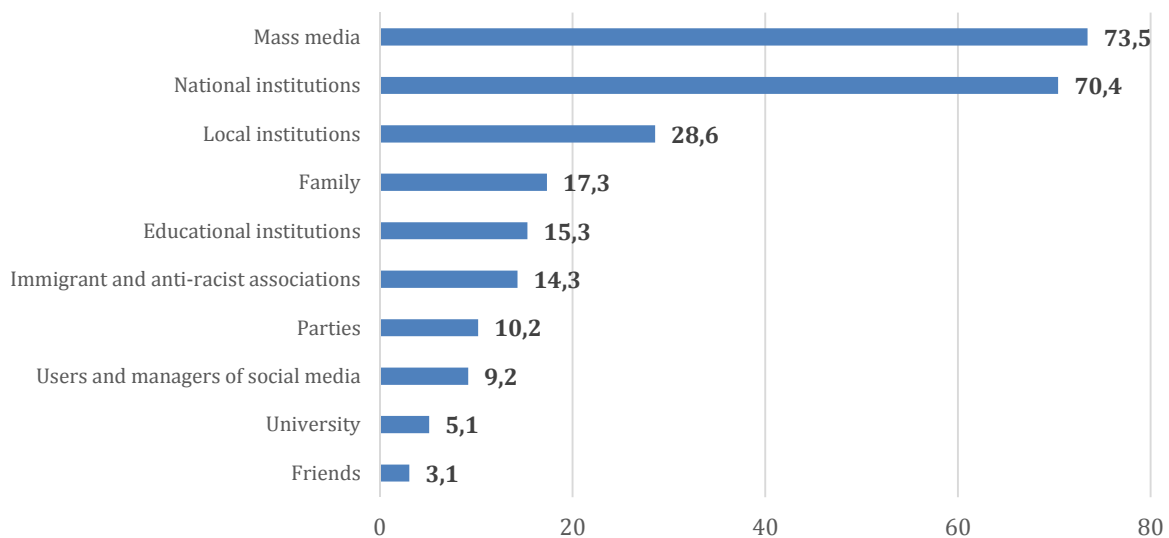
### The hostility against immigrants is caused:



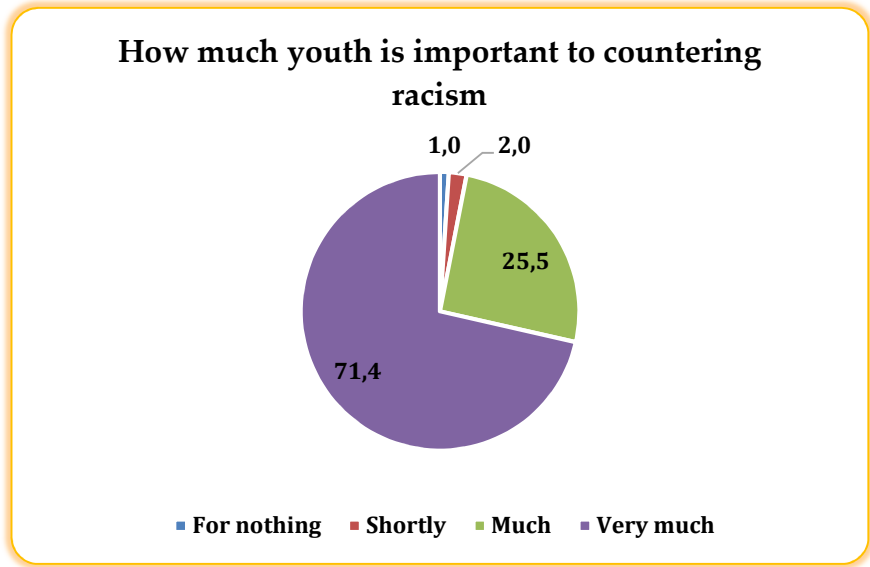
## 2.4 Who and how the spreading of racism among youth may be opposed?

Invited to give a maximum of three answers, the young people have indicated the greatest responsibility to combat racism first of all to **mass media** (73,5%) and **national institutions** (70,4%). Local institutions (28,6%), families (17,3%), schools (15,3%) and immigrants and antiracist associations (14,3%) follow. Other collective actors are considered less relevant.

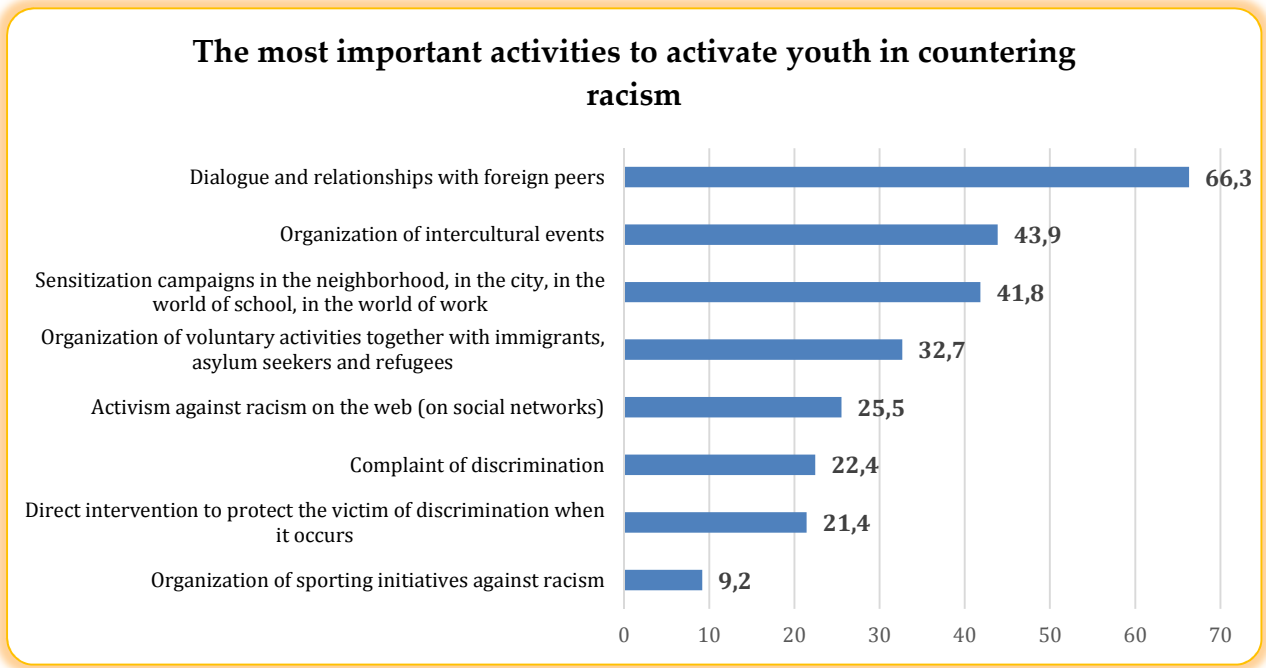
### The most important actors to countering racism are



Together with these collective actors, the importance of the direct engagement by young people is rated as **very much** (71,4%) or **much** (25,5%).



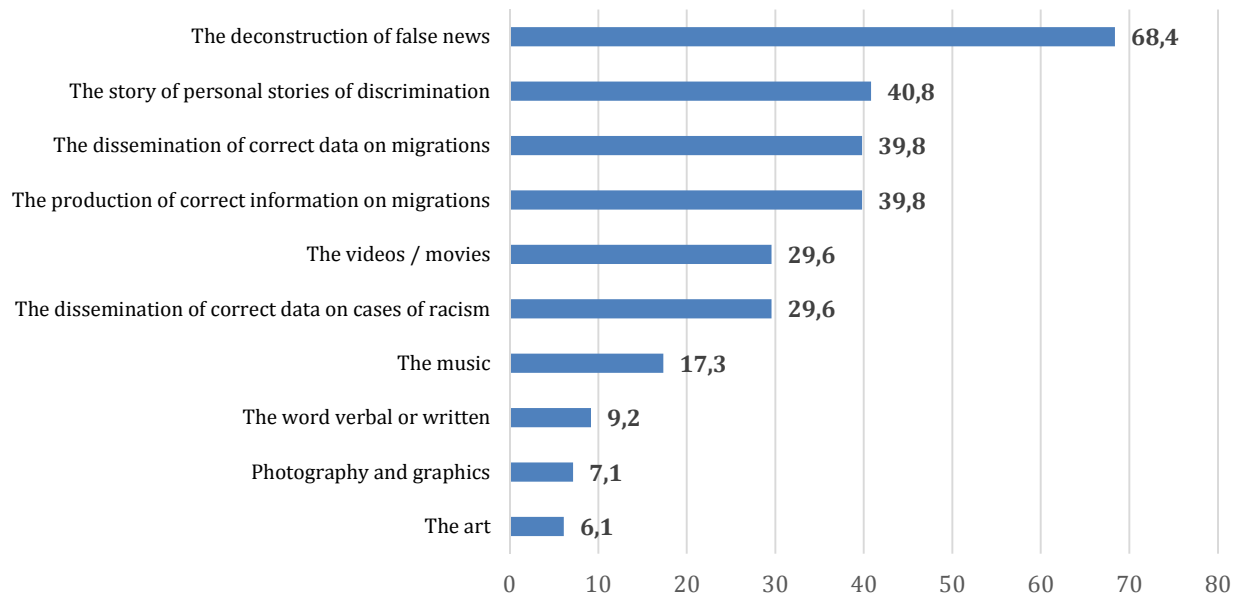
The most frequently suggested priorities (with the possibility to indicate three answers) to oppose the spreading of racism among youth have been **dialogue and the building of relations with foreign peers** (66.3%), followed by **the organization of intercultural events** (43.9%) and by the promotion of **awareness-raising campaigns** in one's own neighborhood, at school or at work (41.8%).



With regard to communication: **de-masking fake news** (68.4%), **sharing personal discrimination experiences** (40.8%), **disseminating data and the production of correct information about migrations** (39.8%) are considered the most important activities to activate youth against racism.

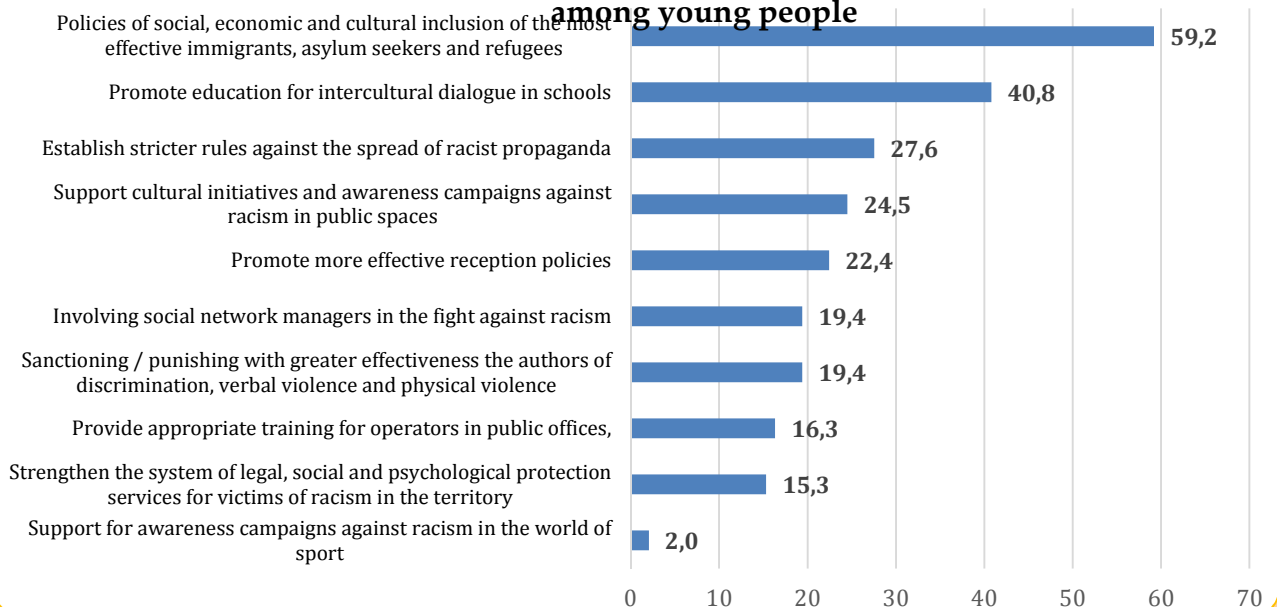


### The most effective communication tools to countering racism



With the possibility to give three answers, the institutions interested in preventing the spreading of racism among youth should concentrate on the **promotion of policies for the migrants' social, economic and cultural inclusion (59.2%)** and on **intercultural education in schools (40.8%)**. Most often suggested actions are stricter rules against the circulation of racist propaganda (27.6%), the support to cultural events and awareness-raising campaigns (24.5%) and the implementation of more effective hosting policies (22.4%). The other activities have been selected with a percentage lower than 20%.

### Institutional activities to make more effective countering racism among young people



Only a few of the respondents have accepted the invitation to add, at the end of the questionnaire, proposals and personal comments. The most recurrent **proposal** among those shared is the organization of meetings / workshops in schools and school classes with the migrants and the victims of discrimination as main actors. One respondent has proposed to involve teachers in collecting “with no censorship” questions by students and their families and to organize meetings with victims of discrimination to develop open discussions with students, teachers and families. The idea of including the topic of immigration in school and university curricula has also been mentioned.

Overall, the **development of opportunities favouring relations and interaction** among National and foreign citizens appears to be the most effective key to prevent and oppose the spreading of racism among youth. A fact-based information on migrations and a “new public dialectics” showing the real causes of the economic and social crisis are additional suggestions “to channel people’s resentment in the right direction”.

### 3. Conclusions

The research in Italy has involved a total of **109** young people aged between 18 and 30 years; **11** have been randomly chosen in 4 areas of the city of Rome and individually interviewed using a semi-structured template (Annex 1); **98** living in 63 Italian cities have answered an online questionnaire circulated among the readers of *Chronicles of ordinary racism*.

The research results in the two groups show elements of both convergence and divergence.

The **concern on the spreading of racism** in Italy and Europe is **shared** and the majority of those interviewed feels that racism is more widespread today than in the past.

Particularly by the youth of the first group, racism is identified as a phenomenon **with cultural roots** and showing a difficulty in relating to the “other”. In the online consultation it is mostly defined as a **superiority relation towards others based on different motivations**: there may be racism also without referring to the concept of “race” and the most worrying form of racism appears to be the one against migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees.

The deep awareness about **the complexity of the causes** promoting discriminations, hate and racist speech and violence has emerged: identity and cultural motivations, the lack of correct information about migrations, the widespread perception that migrants are dangerous for security and in competition with national citizens in the labour market and for welfare services, are those most often mentioned and emphasized.

The majority of the youth filling-in the online questionnaire has declared to have directly experienced discrimination on the basis of gender, age, national, "ethnic" origin and of mother tongue.

**Social racism**, experienced in daily life, is the most worrying for the young people interviewed: identified spaces in which racism is most recurrent are school and university, public transportation, shops and the Internet, in particular social networks. Political parties remain in the background, for propaganda as well as for the prevention and contrast to discriminations.

The two groups show different opinions about the role **recognized to young people** in contrasting racism, with the first group considering it with little or no influence, whereas the second one see it as very relevant. This difference suggests that youth without the experience in antiracist and humanitarian NGOs are more skeptical about the possibility to change, with the own involvement and in an organized way, their peers' ideas and behaviours. Respondents online show a greater optimism.

The **responsibility of media and of local and national institutions** is, on the other hand, assessed as great. In order to oppose discriminations and racist propaganda and violence, the research identified as priority the development of policies for the inclusion of migrants to facilitate their access to education, training, to the labour market and social services, but also the interaction and communication among natives and migrants.

The **creation of spaces and meeting opportunities**, exchange, interaction among natives and migrants is in general considered a priority and the interviewed young people tend to consider this possibility for their direct involvement.

With regard to intercultural dialogue **school institutions are recognized as having a specific responsibility** to foster knowledge about migrations, not only towards pupils and students, but also with teachers and families. Direct witnessing by those have gone through the migration experience is seen as essential in promoting information and awareness-raising campaigns, both within and outside schools.

**Communication activities** are considered very important to oppose the spreading of discriminatory and aggressive speech against migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. Newspapers, TVs and social media are **the communication channels** viewed as most influential in orienting public opinion. Social media and schools are the channels which should be privileged to address young people. Identified priorities are **fake news unmasking**, the **sharing of personal discrimination experiences**, of **facts & figures** and the production of **correct information on migrations**.

**Equality and humanity** are the **key principles and arguments** identified to deconstruct stereotypes and prejudices against migrants and to discourage discriminatory and racist practices.

## II: Racism and youth in Greece

### Introduction

Under the framework of the Erasmus+ project “Re\_YourEu” ‘ANTIGONE Information and Documentation Centre on Racism, Ecology, Peace and Non-Violence’ has conducted 9 in-person interviews centered around the perceptions of youth about discriminations and racism nowadays, as well as the means and ways to combat it. ANTIGONE has carefully selected the interviewees according to the scope of the project, among young people -aged 19-30- who are not active in youth organizations or in the defence of human rights. The report in-hand focuses on the major findings that derived from the aforementioned interview analysis.

What is more, this report briefly synthesizes some of the major findings of the online consultation tool, under which 34 e-questionnaires were filled out by young people residing in Greece. The attempt of this synthesis is to highlight the viewpoints the two groups of participants shared as well as those that expressed different opinions about. In the concluding remarks section, a recapitulation of the key findings and a depiction of the prominent call for actions is offered.

### Interview Analysis

For the majority of our interviewees, racism and hate speech is –indeed- a worrying aspect of the social and political life in Europe nowadays. However, it was interesting to note the different out-takes on the matter, regarding the various sources of racism. For instance, there was a great variety of opinions in regards to whether institutional or social forms of racism are the most worrisome ones -or on the contrary it is the hate speech coming from the Media what we should look more carefully into.

What is more, the suggestions made by our interviewees comprise a great variety on both the counter-narrative level, as well the concrete lines of actions that could be adopted by organizations and other major stake-holders in the field of anti-racist and anti-discriminatory campaigns. Reflecting on that, we find that engaging young people who have not been actively involved in the aforementioned field could enrich our own courses of actions. In addition, given that a number of our interviewees has been themselves discriminated against, we find that their insights could serve as the basis of participatory design for actions such as awareness-raising campaigns, workshops and trainings that reach out to both youth and the policy-makers.

### 1. In-person interview results' analysis

#### *1st interview: Female no 1*

The first interviewee was also the only one who stated that racism is not an important problem nowadays; she believes that the quality education the majority of the people have been receiving could explain the low levels of racism. However, she reckons that racism in the media is indeed a problem; for instance, she sees a causative relation among the fake news that are propagated by the Media about Syrians and the negative social behaviours

that target them. What is more, she identifies a linkage among the hostility shown from Europeans towards refugees and migrants in the fear of the locals to losing their jobs. When it comes to the prevention of discrimination and racism, she sees great importance in sharing the refugees' stories, via the creation and projection of movies that cast light upon the reasons they had to flee their countries, as well as about how they managed to do so. She also sees great importance in interventions coming from the European authorities; she believes that the most important means of combatting hate speech and racist attacks lie within the realm of Social Media and targeted TV programs. Lastly, she declares her willingness to participate in an awareness campaign if that arises.

### *2nd interview: Female no 2*

Interestingly enough the second female interviewee states that the spread of racism in Europe is indeed a problem, that actually concerns her personally, as well. She does not differentiate among the gravity of the different forms of racism, as she holds the institutions, the Media and society equally accountable for spreading and sustaining racist behaviours and actions.

What is also interesting is that she recognizes racist essence in incidents that do not only affect migrants and refugees, but also disabled people, uneducated people, the poor, the overweight and the women. She sees that the false or inaccurate information, the lack of proper integration activities, the economic mis-management, as well as the lack of proper education activities are the main factors that can offer an explanation in regards to the prominent reasons of hostility towards refugees, migrants and minorities.

What is more, she suggests that young people could contribute to the prevention of discrimination following a series of actions. More particularly, she suggested that youngsters could participate in educational activities, as well as in integration projects. She also proposed that youngsters could create relevant awareness-raising campaigns themselves and that they should be preventing, as well as reporting racist incidents on Social Media. All in all, she would like young people to become more responsible.

In addition to that, she sees equal potential in interventions coming from the local, the national and the European level, while she proposes to implement educational activities, as well as integration programs as effective tools to counter the widespread racist actions and discourse. When it comes to choosing the most effective channels to do so, she suggests that the Social Media would be the right way to go. In regards to the main message that should be conveyed, she proposes that acknowledging that we are all humans and, therefore, we should all be respected could be a key-message that could be proven to be effective. Lastly, she declared her willingness to participate in awareness-raising campaigns.

### *3rd interview: Female no 3*

Our third female interviewee thinks that racism is indeed a problem nowadays and that it does concern her, as well. She also believes that all three of the listed dimensions – the institutional, the societal as well as racism coming from the Media – are equally worrying. In the same lines as the second interviewee she draws the attention to the different aspects of racist incidents, acknowledging anti-Semitism and the “desecration of historic

monuments related to minorities”, as well as homophobia as equally important to other forms of racism.

The third interviewee detects an ideological reason behind the widespread hostility against migrants, refugees and minorities, as racism, in her point-view, allows for the exploitation of certain groups to take place. What is more, she states that racism is literally a conservative phenomenon as it secures the current control of power, allowing for the aforementioned exploitation of specific social groups to carry on in the future.

She calls for educational activities, empowerment and integration actions that would target young people to be implemented by the authorities; what is more, she calls for the implementation of the relevant anti-racist laws that both protect the victims of racist actions and – most importantly – punish the perpetrators. Although she acknowledges that each community faces its unique challenges and dilemmas, she still supports that a European plan of action to prevent racism should be in place – however this action should be flexible and adjustable to each community’s needs.

What is more, she sees great importance in the experiential form of combatting racist discourse and violence, especially among young people; she therefore proposes that trainings, workshops and youth exchange programs with that scope, should be implemented constantly; she also stresses that those trainings should be inclusive and reach out to people who have not participated in such programs in the past. Lastly, she reassures her own intention to participate in awareness-raising activities.

#### *4th interview: Male no 1*

The first male interviewee thinks that the spread of racism is indeed a problem for Europe today and that it does affect him personally. According to him, institutional racism is the most worrying realm of racism nowadays. He however notes that racism does not only have a top-down direction, but it is being imposed among members of the same ethnic or social group, as a means of abiding by the prevailing social norms.

He also sees a linkage between the crisis and the racist incidents, but he re-defines the very term as he states that the crisis is first and foremost a moral crisis of values which is a result of accumulated socio-economic problems that have long remained un-resolved; he therefore supports that people tend to blame their problems on the weakest societal link. He also notes that several people believe that migrants “steal” their jobs and that certain people react to those who have a different appearance (skin complexity, clothing etc).

When it comes to preventing racist discourse and actions, he stresses the importance of disseminating the perception that being different is not something ‘bad’; he also calls for promoting the tolerance towards diversity. He sees such promotional and dissemination activities being implemented on the local level; what is more the discourse used in such activities should be based on love and education, as those two elements are the key-factors that hold the society together. According to his view, stressing the fact that the colour of one’s skin, who their parents are and where they are born are all a matter of luck – and that therefore you cannot be racist with someone else’s luck. Lastly, he states that he would indeed be interested in participating in an awareness-raising campaign.

### *5th interview: Male no 2*

The second male interviewee identifies that the spread of racism is indeed a problem for Europe. He also sees himself being affected by it. According to him, societal racism is the most worrying aspect of the phenomenon – as opposed to institutional or Media-produced racism. He too points out that racism is being expressed towards different people on the account of sexual orientation

and religion, as well; for instance, he referred to the homophobic attacks that took place during the Thessaloniki Pride Festival (June 2018), as well as the reoccurring acts of desecration of the Holocaust monument. He also referred to the attack that was inflicted upon the Mayor of Thessaloniki by a group of enraged citizens, who justified their actions based on their disagreement with his tolerant stance towards diversity.

When it comes to identifying the causes of the hostility that is being expressed against migrants, refugees and minorities, he said that fear, ignorance and prejudice are the elements that prevail. More particularly, he referred to the recent and reoccurring terrorist attacks across Europe that reinforce the discourse according to which refugees are terrorists who wish to wipe the non-Muslim population out. He also referred to the different religions, the different life styles, as well as ways and customs as factors that create challenges to understanding each other's life needs; when those challenges are not effectively faced, they result in isolation and the creation of ghettos. He also referred to the discourse about the fear of the European civilization, as well as the European fundamental rights will be altered or even tainted by the presence of migrants and refugees on the European territory.

He stressed that in countries where the crisis and the economic problems have been ravaging the society, the migration phenomenon intensifies the racist incidents, as citizens tend to believe that the resources should be allocated to the local population and not to the refugees. He also points out that a prominent discourse in such cases is that refugees and migrants threaten the job positions or contribute to cut backs on the hourly wage.

When it comes to the ways young people could contribute in the prevention of discrimination, he came up with several suggestions; he proposed that awareness-raising campaigns and actions should be organized together with refugee population and that those actions should be implemented in schools and universities. These campaigns should try to give voice to young refugees, to talk about their lives, dreams and credos; this could make the society see and understand the human dimension of the young refugees. What is more, these campaigns should be complemented by political ones that would seek to reach a common understanding of the refugee and migration issue.

What is more, he suggested that the educational institutions should include young refugees in their youth networks, competitions and festivities. The NGOs should also be helping with that; he therefore concluded that the NGOs should increase the educational programs they implement in schools, universities and institutions of vocational training.

Focusing on Thessaloniki, he reckons the city as one that is being burdened by various forms of prejudice and racism. He also referred to its urban history as one that is charged with various forms of political violence. In his opinion the city is still being influenced by the Church and certain nationalistic organizations. He therefore suggests that certain municipal efforts as for example its attempts to give prominence to the Jewish element

should be further strengthened. Similarly, such events as the Thessaloniki Gay Pride parade, the Trans Commemorating Day, as well as events concerning the refugee issue, the diversity and the LGBT+ rights should be supported. The municipal-led actions should not be depended on the personal views of the mayor in office; on the contrary, they should be part of an ongoing plan of action. What is more, the city is in need of educational campaigns that could run in schools, as well as youth exchange programs.

When it comes to the national level, the second male interviewee acknowledges that several important steps have already been made, at least on a legislative level; the civil partnership agreement that includes same-sex couples, the laws that touch upon children custody, gender identity, the revised anti-racist law, as well as the fact that a person was convicted on accounts of racist behaviour for the very first time are some of the state actions our interviewee thought were worth mentioning. He stressed the importance of carrying on with these efforts, all of which should be aiming at providing every citizen with the exact same rights. He noted that those laws should have a strong punitive aspect, but that they should also be taught in schools, in order for young citizens to know that everybody has the same rights and obligations in the face of law.

When it come to the European level, he noted that although the European directives have been quite clear in regards to promoting a border-less and prejudice-free society, those are not enough; according to him several European countries often break many of the Human Rights, while they even keep abiding by their own discriminatory national laws. He supports that the EU entry criteria should be met by all the member-countries, on the premise that human rights are

the fundamental basis of the EU structure. He also noted that such historic incidents, such as the economic crisis, the migration issue and the Brexit prove that the interest of certain groups tends to over- rule the protection of human rights.

As far as communication tools and channels go, Social Media, Forum pages, Music Web channels, magazines as well as TV were referred to as the best options that could be used for preventing racist violence and discourse. The interviewee pointed out that given the wide-spread use of smart phones, both sound and image travel with us at all the time, so we need to take advantage of this everyday communication tool.

When it comes to the arguments that could be used, he suggested that the discourse should move beyond the 'refugees are human beings too' towards the acknowledgement that it is actually in the advantage of the society overall to promote empathy, cooperation and the mutual understanding; he also added that it has been ascertained that human being have always travelled, moved around, explore and that the world is constantly changing.

He concluded by confirming his interest to take part in an awareness-raising campaign and he suggested that more and more sensitization on human rights programs should be implemented across schools, attended by students from every social class, religion and nationality.

### *6th interview: male no 3*

The third male interviewee acknowledges the rise of racism in Europe as an important current problem – one that affects him personally as well. According to him the most



worrying aspects of the racist phenomenon are those pertaining to the Media and the society, while he does not see great importance in its institutional form. What is more, he was the first one to refer to the 'Golden Dawn' neo-nazi organization's programmatic declarations and actions as prominent incidents of racist violence.

He also noted that he himself being a Roma, has been discriminated against in many different occasions, including within the university environment by both certain professors and fellow

students. He believes that the economic situation and the serious financial problems the people are facing in both Greece and Europe are closely connected to the rise of racism.

When it comes to the ways the young people could contribute in the prevention of discrimination, he stressed the importance of the family union, as well as that of the educational institutions in educating the youngsters. In addition to that, he referred to the importance of worker's unions in educating adults towards the same scope. He sees great importance in intervention action plans designed on an EU level; those actions should be focusing on the thorough and effective information of the people on human rights-related issues.

According to him, the most valuable arguments to the awareness-raising scope should highlight the fact that refugees and migrants are not the ones responsible for their own problems; people should be encouraged to trace the root of their socially-produced problems. What is more he stressed the importance of declaring that differences in origin and appearance among the people should and cannot be thought of as a basis for their superiority. He concluded by saying that no discrimination should be made among humans.

Lastly, he too said that he would willingly take part in an awareness-raising campaign.

#### ***7th Interview: Male no 4***

According to the 4th male interviewee the spread of racism in Europe is indeed a problem and something that affects him personally, as well. What is more, he finds that the most worrying aspect of the racist phenomenon derives from its institutional expressions. When it comes to referring to racist incidents, the interviewee recounted his own experiences; more particularly he explicitly mentioned that he has been discriminated against due to his skin colour, his ethnic origin and his neighborhood, as he belongs to the Roma community. What is more, he added a socio-cultural aspect, as he said that he has also faced discrimination due to the lack of an academic degree, thus drawing our attention to the educational dimension as a premise of discrimination.

As far as prominent causes of racism today, he noted that misleading pieces of information, the lack of resources – in combination with the economic crisis – and a false estimation of refugee arrivals and the concomitant lack of proper reception infrastructure have been playing a prominent role in the increase of hostile behaviours towards refugees, migrants and minorities.

When it comes to contributing in the prevention of discrimination and racism, he suggested that youngsters could – and should – give voice to their refugee peers, inviting them to their schools in order for them to share their stories, their goals, dreams and hopes, thus enabling the people to realize that we all have similar needs and desires. He

also believes that it is of crucial importance to have interventions coming from the EU level towards the member-countries.

He finds that holding activities and educational workshops that involve young people would be the most effective tools in the effort of counteracting violent racist acts and discourse. The defending argument in this scope should be narrowed down to such catch-phrases, like “We have nothing to divide” and that “We are all humans”. He also added that he would willingly take part in an awareness-raising campaign concerning those issues. He concluded his interview by proposing that more money and resources should be allocated in the design and implementation of educational workshops.

### *8th Interview: Male no 5*

The 5th male interviewee mentioned that racism nowadays in Europe is indeed a problem and he also thinks that he is personally affected by it. He also finds that the institutional forms of racism are the most worrying aspect of the phenomenon overall. When it comes to referring to racist incidents, he too drew on his own experience. More particularly he pointed out that society tends to think with labels and that one such persistent label for the Roma people – like himself - is that they are constantly breaking the law.

As far as identifying the causes of the ever-increasing hostility towards refugees, migrants and minorities, he finds that there is a close linkage between the political games involved in the

process. In other words, according to him, there are specific political interests in play and there is a close connection among racist actions and discourse with the economic crisis, as well.

According to him there is a lot to be done when it comes to preventing discrimination, as well as acts of racist violence, given that, as he notes, it is really difficult to tear the dominant stereotypes down. However, he sees great potential in organizing open sensitization campaigns, as well as public awareness-raising events that could be combined with the projection of movies.

He points out that there is a serious lack of knowledge in regards to the realities of the migrants’ lives; the local population should therefore be informed that migrants are not criminals. They should also be informed on the reasons someone chooses to migrate and the extra hardships a migrant faces in the era of economic crisis. What is more, he suggests that all relevant interventions and campaigns should unfold on all three levels; the local, the national and the European one. In addition to that, all of the action plans should be targeted at children, youth, parents and education professionals.

When it comes to the key-messages that could be adopted for the scope of combatting racism among youngsters, he suggests that the most appealing arguments that could be used is that one’s ethnic origin is not something that can’t be changed. As far as potential catch-phrases go, he suggested that referring to the fact that “We are all human and we all the same rights in life”, as well as that “Just like you feel hungry, I too feel hungry” and lastly that “The things we have in common are more than our differences” would be the way to go.

He concluded his interview by declaring that he would be willing to participate in an awareness-raising campaign.

### *9th Interview: male no 6*

Our 6th male interviewee finds that the spread of racism in Europe is indeed a problem. He also added that he is personally affected by it. He made no differentiation in regards to the gravity of racism coming from either the institutions, the society or the Media. He reckoned that there have been several attacks against migrants and refugees in his surroundings. He believes that the isolation the refugees are facing, due to the nature of the refugee camps, as well as the economic crisis are some of the main reasons that could explain the recent hostile stance of the local population towards them.

When it comes to the ways the youth could contribute to the prevention of discrimination and racism, he suggested for them to create open groups and collectives that could be attended by both migrants, refugees and the local population. He sees great importance in action plans designed and implemented across the local and the European level, while he believes that what is currently lacking is proper education and information on those issues. He also added that he would also participate in awareness-raising campaigns.

## **2. Comments on the prominent findings of the online consultation**

Apart from the face-to-face interviews ANTIGONE conducted, an online questionnaire was also used in order to gather more data regarding the standpoints and the suggestions coming from the youth over racism. Under the aforementioned framework, 34 questionnaires were filled out, by young women (61,8%) and men (38,2%) the majority of them having been born during the decade 1988-1997.

It should be noted that in the same lines as our face-to-face interviewees the vast majority of the online participants (79,4%) stated that racism is widespread nowadays, while a 20,6% said this it is a phenomenon that occurs quite often. What is more, a great deal of the online participants noted that they have been discriminated against, the exact percentage being 85,3%.

When it comes to the grounds of the discrimination they have been confronted with and given that each one of the participants could check two choices, a 47% stated that it had to do with their ethnic origin and their native language; a 23,5% said that it had to do with their gender; an equal 17,6% noted that it had to do with their physical appearance (skin colour) and their style respectively; 11,8% said that it was based on their age, 11,8% with their sexual orientation, 11,8% with their socio-economic status and a 8,8% with their religion.

It is therefore important to underline that the notion of racism is not perceived as a phenomenon that has to do with race alone. On the contrary both the online and the face-to-face participants define it and perceive it as a series of discriminatory views and actions that envelope various identities a person could hold.

When it comes to their opinion about the discriminations refugees, migrants and minorities are facing, a great percentage of the online participants (64%) stated that they find that the aforementioned group is being treated worst today than was happening 5 years ago, while 14,7% do not see any difference between past and present behaviours.

What is truly interesting is to note is a whopping total percentage of 94,1% believes that youth can play a great role in combatting as well as preventing racist and discriminatory views and behaviours. This coincides with the opinions elicited during the face-to-face interviews where each and every one of the interviewees saw great potential in intervention coming from the youth.

One more aspect the two groups appear to have in common is the proposed actions the youth could take on in their effort to combat and prevent racism and hate speech; in similar way to the views expressed in the interviews, fostering dialogue and relations among refugees, migrants, minorities and the local population was favoured by 70,6% as the optimum anti-racist tool.

Additionally, the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns received the second highest percentage (67,6%) among the online participants, echoing the suggestions of our face-to-face interviewees, as well. The third highest-rated suggestion was the organization of volunteering activities 41,2%, while the use of online communication tools followed 26,5%. We could therefore state with some certainty that most young people opt for in situ and interpersonal interventions that focus on sharing the refugees', migrants' and minorities' realities with those of the locals, as opposed to more distant ways of intervention.

Interestingly enough, there was a great variety in proposing the most effective communication tools that could come in play during an awareness-raising campaign. Given that each of the participants had the liberty of proposing up to 3 communication tools, the implication of artistic means has received 47% while the deconstruction of fake news followed with 44,1%. Sharing personal life-stories as well as making sure to spreading accurate piece of news received 38,2%.

Similarly, disseminating factual data regarding the overall migration issue received 35,3%. Using photography and video only received 17,6% while using solely text received 11%.

When it comes to specific suggestions that could be included in the implementation of anti-racist intervention, there were quite a few interesting ones. For instance, one of the participants suggested to create and disseminate articles, TV shows and exhibitions depicting the Greek migratory experience of both the present and the past. Focusing on the hardship these experiences entailed could help the Greek society realize that the situation the current refugees and migrants are facing has been shared by their own compatriots – or even their own children. What is more getting to know migrants and refugees in person, via the implementation of educational workshops conducted by field experts in schools, as well as participatory actions that could involve locals and migrants outside the school community has been proposed as a means of sensitization.

As far as choosing the most effecting actions the institutions could promote in order to combat racism and given that each of the participant could indicate up to 3 options, the 79,4% stressed the importance of promoting a better social, economic and cultural integration policy for refugees and migrants; 47,1% suggested that the intercultural dialogue within schools should be promoted, while 38,2% opted for the promotion of more effective reception policies. Consolidating the legal, social and psychological support services for the refugees has gathered the 29,4%, while providing proper training to actors active in public institutions 20,6%. Establishing stricter rules regarding the racist

propaganda received 17,6%, while the 3 following suggestions, received 14,7%: establishing stricter punitive methods for those who adopt or conduct racist discourse or actions; the participation of social networks in the combat of racism, as well as supporting public cultural sensitization campaigns.

### **3. Concluding Remarks**

In the light of the up-coming international closing meeting that will be held in Rome that will aim at bringing young people together with policy makers, we would like to conclude the report in-hand by referring to the overall spirit of the suggestions made by the majority of the participants.

A key finding therefore is that young people firmly believe in the importance of sharing common spaces with refugees, migrants and minorities; that is to say that sharing life stories, experiences as well as dreams and hopes has been described as one of the most effective methods that could combat racism and discrimination. In order to take that to the policy making level, it should be noted that facilitating the existence of such common spaces, by implementing actions and campaigns should be viewed with the greatest severity.

The importance of the educational institutions, namely schools and universities, in providing the proper spaces for such encounters to take place has also been stressed several times. It is therefore a matter of great importance that the educational institutions proceed in concrete actions by implementing workshops and trainings, that could be organized also in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders.

What is more, a great majority of both the online and the face-to-face participants has stressed the importance of deconstructing fake news by counteract them with accurate data, information and descriptions regarding the migratory lives and experiences. Policy-makers should therefore make sure to disseminate such data on a timely basis, while the Media should abide by a code of conduct.

To close the report on an optimistic note, it should also be noted that all of the participants, albeit not having been involved in human rights-support actions, declared themselves willing to participate in the future!

### III. Racism and youth in Spain

#### 1. In-person interview results' analysis

*1. Do you think that the spread of racism in Europe is a problem today?*

yes  no

All the interviewees have answered affirmatively this question.

*If yes, do you think it's a problem that concerns you?*

All the interviewees have also answered affirmatively this question. Interviewee 1 has declared to be personally disturbed by racist actions or words or looks. Interviewee 2 has stated that living in the society and belonging to the oppressive party she can also have racist attitudes that it is what makes her feel concerned.

Interviewee 4, however, has stressed that racism does not affect her life, that she does not suffer from any negative effect from it, although she indeed feels concerned by the existence of racism as a citizen. She also feels responsible for its existence.

Interviewee 5 has stated that he feels concerned because racism is something we build up between all of us, so it is up to us to build up something different.

Interviewees 6 and 9 have stressed that we all live in the same society, so that although there are persons who do not suffer first-hand from racism, we all nevertheless live in a very diverse society where there is racism. **So racism affects everybody.** This is somehow also the view of interviewee 7, that the generation of certain attitudes and extremisms mostly on grounds of ethnicity ultimately affects the daily life of everybody and all the social spheres (jobs, families, institutions,...). This generalisation makes that things that should not be 'normal' are perceived as such from very early ages. In this way, children may acquire, interiorise and repeat specific patterns.

Interviewee 8 has stressed to feel herself concerned because migration is one of the topics she works on but that this was also the case before as a topic she regularly debated within her immediate environment.

Interviewee 10 has declared himself concerned because there are many racist episodes on the street that if witnessed should be denounced but this is not commonly done.

*If not, why do you think it does not concern you?*

No one has answered in this way,

*2. What are the dimensions of racism more worrying in your opinion and why?*

*Institutional racism (discriminations caused by local or national institutions, for example a denied or limited access to public services, police incorrect behaviour or treatment ..).*

*Racism in the media*

*Racism in society*

Interviewees 1, 2, 6, 8 and 9 have answered that this is a whole lot and that one dimension of racism leads to the others and that 'society' encompasses everything.

Interviewee 1 has remarked that ordinary people, given that the authorities discriminate people on racial grounds, tend to ask themselves why I am not to discriminate other people? If the authorities do not support these people, why must I do it? There are many individuals who may think this way. As for the media, or at least some of them, many times they do not argue their positions solidly. But for this interviewee, the basis is institutional racism, which for her it is also the most worrying form of racism. This is also the view of interviewee 5, who however stresses that the institutional or structural level is also influenced by the mass media and by what the ordinary people thinks.

Interviewee 3 has selected the media, as the more worrying dimension of racism, arguing that the media are causing the society to be racist and that the institutions are not well informed and also become racist. She gives the example of a tv report on migrants trying to reach Europe, who were qualified as 'illegal' by the journalist. Mass media are those that put everything else in motion.

Interviewee 4 has considered racism more worrying in society, that a society has racist attitudes in a global way, than racism in the media, although the media certainly influence on society. She has added that society must always be critical and that not all the world media have racist positions.

For interviewee 9, the more worrying dimension is racism in the most popular mass media, whose headlines are sometimes brutal in these issues, as much connected with racism in society. For her, institutional racism is the result given that what the mass media report influences what people vote and the institutional leaders elected. As an example of the way a number of mass media deal with some issues, she has mentioned the case of Ceuta and Melilla frontiers, in relation to which these media speak about an 'invasion'.

This has also been the view of interviewee 10 when stating that the mass media are those that made people think and that many times they lead people to support one party or another, when, according to him, people should not divide among opposite parties.

For interviewee 6, institutional racism is the one from which the other forms of racism arise. Governments are headed by political elites, which are those deciding the type of messages to be communicated to the society and how they are delivered. And the society votes these elites, so a circle emerges. As for the mass media, most of them are financed by these political elites, so this is a closed circuit in which these two parties look for their own interests. In this way, the society is said what it must think and what it must not think and this vision affects everybody. If you write the words "black man" on the internet, you will quickly read sentences such as "black man steals" or "black man kills", so this influences the readers' views on this population (the black). This way, the majorities shape a racist message against a less powerful and protected minority.

For interviewee 7, institutional racism is also the most worrying, because what institutions and the State should do is to protect people. If there is racism at the institutional level, a domino effect is generated that pervades the mass media and the society on a daily basis. Although having answered that the three dimensions reinforce each other, interviewee 8 has stressed that for her, institutional racism is also the most worrying although perhaps

the least visible. For her, institutional racism is shown in the restriction of opportunities for people from non-Spanish origins whilst the mission of institutions should be to guarantee human rights, which is not the case if there is institutional racism. And if the State acts in a racist way, this is also the way the society will act.

As for the mass media, according to this interviewee the messages they disseminate have a great impact on people who is not well informed or is not motivated to inform accurately themselves.

*3. Can you give some examples of acts, declarations, discrimination and / or racist violence occurring in your territory?*

Interviewee 1 mentions an example of her city of origin, Ourense (Autonomous Community of Galicia), where some time ago a number of Roma people who were living in a shanty town were tried to be reintegrated into the society by the local Administration through children' school enrolment and the provision of flats. In some cases, both the Roma people and their new neighbors mutually adapted but in other cases there was no such adaptation on any of the two parts. The Galician government tried to create a rented housing stock for Roma people through empty flats but many non-Roma neighbors did not accept to put their flats into the stock because they did not want these flats to be taken by Roma people. It was all very chaotic and the stock was finally withdrawn.

Interviewee 2 has been more comprehensive and has mentioned the right to vote, which should not be depending on the nationalisation and being effective at all the levels (local, national...). She has also mentioned the refusal to entry to private establishments, which is very common in Barcelona as it is very usual that Arabian or black persons are often prevented from entering them. She has added the access to the health card, although it seems that this is now an issue solved. These are the three examples this interviewee has mentioned among many others she could think of given more time to answer this question.

Interviewee 3 has mentioned an incident she witnessed in the Spanish city of Toledo, where accompanying a young migrant to renew his papers she saw another migrant and his family being addressed by a safety member as if he was a dog. This sort of treatment strongly shocked this interviewee. This interviewee has also mentioned the Spanish Aliens' Law, as a very confusing law that in the end leads you not to know what do in each case. She also mentions the difficulties to renew migrants' documentation, as very often your phone calls are not even answered.

Interviewee 10 has declared to know two persons who have harassed migrants. One incident happened at class against a Moroccan pupil who did neither speak nor understand Spanish quite well and was laughed at by many of his companions. The interviewee has added that he did not see that the teachers did anything to stop this treatment. The second incident relates to the neighborhood where he lives in, when he saw that a young Moroccan was attacked by some persons and fell to the floor. The interviewee's father led him to a hospital nearby.

Interviewee 4 has stressed that racist declarations are quite common by right-wing political parties. As for laws, she has also mentioned the Spanish Aliens' Law, which she



considers racist and that it does not favour at all the free movement of persons, as has also done interviewee 8. She has also added the European Union's way of treating refugees. As for examples of racist violence, she has stated that only by reading newspapers it is possible to know of its existence.

As a person cooperating with SOS Racismo, interviewee 5 has stated that they know of many examples of racist violence in the daily life committed either by private individuals or by safety forces or by other actors. For him, what persons of migrant origin are currently suffering from is a clear example of political violence.

Interviewee 6 has mentioned that racist incidents happen in such an early stage as the school where a marked difference between Muslims and Christians is established and where Muslims are pictured as people very distant from us that in the past invaded Spain, thus forgetting that cultures are all a mixture. Racism also appears in job recruitment on a number of grounds that affect the same disadvantaged persons of whom the political elites and the mass media give a negative image while this is not the case of other populations that have a greater purchasing power or come from non-conflictive countries. Racism also operates on other areas such as health and housing.

Interviewee 7 has mentioned the limited access to certain jobs and high-rank posts, as well as in the case of housing. Many people are very reluctant to let a flat to migrants, despite the fact that a migrant can have a better economic position and social status than a Spanish native. But prejudices against migrants are much interiorised. There is also some reluctance and fear to accept that your son or daughter has a migrant partner.

Interviewee 8 has mentioned the very recent express devolution to Morocco of 116 people who have tried to reach Spain through Ceuta without police authorities not having established if among them there were minors or asylum seekers. For her, this is an example of a brutal institutional violence.

She has also reported the case of a monologist who very recently was making jokes on the Roma, thus favouring the societal prejudices against them.

Interviewee 9 has stated seeing examples of racism every day in Barcelona by police forces against South Saharan migrants devoted to top manta who have continually to run away from them and are sometimes even physically attacked. She also sees racism in some of her friends' opinions and in the way people from some origins are pejoratively referred to ('sudacas' for the South American persons).

***4. In your opinion, what are the main causes of the hostility widespread in Europe/your country today against migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and minorities of foreign origin? Do you think there is a relationship between the effects of the economic and social crisis and the spread of racism? Or that cultural factors prevail instead?***

Interviewee 1 states having heard many times the sentence *If I do not receive any kind of support, why must they be helped?* According to her, the economic and social crisis had an enormous impact leading people to wonder why if nationals did not have a job was it going to be given to foreigners? As for the influence of cultural factors, the interviewee

shows her amazement: her family had to emigrate in the past and was very well received by the host country. It seems as if Spain had forgotten that many Spaniards had to emigrate years ago. She also states that Spaniards' are very close-minded in the sense that when they travel to another country everything they see is very nice but when people from these countries come to Spain and try to live their way they are not so well accepted. Interviewee 3 has also underlined the social and economic crisis as the leading factor, although racism and hostility have always existed in Spain. This is also the view of interviewee 7, who has remarked that Spain had not previously been a country with high migration rates and has had to accept reluctantly the arrival of migrants and recently also of refugees. Interviewee 8 has also selected the social and economic crisis, which extreme right-wing political parties are using to increase the societal rejection towards migrants. These political parties are cultivating the culture of fear among citizens. Fear to lose one's job, one's home, etc., so if this discourse is repeated infinitely, at the end migrants are believed to be the guilty party. She has not granted such relevance to the cultural factors, as according to her societies have been diverse for very long. Despite this statement, she has ultimately recognised that cultural signs as for instance the niqab have also been used by extreme right-wing political parties to make demagoguery against foreigners, which she considers very dangerous.

But when there is an economic crisis, according to interviewee 3 racist political parties emerge that argue that 'nationals' come first. And many people subscribe this position stating that migrants benefit from all the social support. For this interviewee the cultural factors are not so decisive because if everyone had a good social status people would not be afraid of being deprived of what is 'theirs' and cultural differences would not be seen as so relevant.

For interviewee 7 the leading cause of this hostility is also the current economic crisis, because money is ultimately the cause of everything. But she has remarked that nothing is caused by only one factor. She has also mentioned the rumours that the massive arrival of migrants is saturating a number of services and generating service gaps, while communicating the idea that perhaps there is not a place for everybody. This is also exactly the view of interviewee 10, that all is ultimately a matter of money, although people may give the pretext of cultural differences.

Interviewee 2 has underlined that all these causes are influencing each other. She believes that racism would not exist if capitalism and imperialism did not exist and the other way round also. And the same goes for cultural factors. All of them influence the economy and the economy also leads to racism.

Interviewee 4 has mentioned the people's fear and ignorance towards what they do not know. The economic crisis has been attributed to migration by many voices: immigrants have been said to increase unemployment among the nationals and people tend to believe it. So in her opinion the economic crisis has reinforced racism very much in recent years but that the main cause is the cultural factor. According to her, Spain was a closed-minded and self-protecting society quite before the crisis, as is proved for example by its common reluctance to build new mosques. In addition, she underlines that many people have never been abroad, so there is fear of what they do not know. They are afraid of subsidies being

paid to 'so many' migrants and therefore of not being able to enjoy a decent retirement pension. Shorty, they feel that social welfare can be negatively affected by migration.

Interviewee 5 has denied the relevance, for him, of natives fearing their culture being damaged by foreign cultures. For him, the most remarkable factor are ideas that the public powers try to 'sell' to people for the powers public or a number of persons can keep their privileges. Public powers want make us believe that the ones to blame are these other persons. As for the weight of the economic and social crisis, for him it is clear that it has increased racism as people make a connection which is very dangerous. But this crisis is not the cause of racism.

Interviewee 6 states that the cause is a hidden nationalism that has built up a prevailing discourse based on prejudices and fear. Fear about who our children go with, about losing our jobs, about losing our home..., a fear that has been going on for many decades against people coming from certain world areas. The fear of terrorism is another factor that has lately added to this mix. And in relation to terrorism the mass media highlight the attacks that happen in rich countries or on those that share our political structures over those happening in poor countries or in countries with other political or legal arrangements or values.

For interviewee 9 the causes vary according to different societal situations and also according to which political parties hold the power and the way they depict these situations. If there is an acute economic crisis, politicians may present migrants as people who can deprive Spanish natives from their jobs whilst if there is not such a crisis the leading cause of hostility may turn to be the cultural and the religious differences.

*5. How can young people contribute to preventing discrimination, racism and hostile / violent speeches against migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and minorities of foreign origin? What kind of actions would have to promote civil society organizations?*

For interviewee 1 it should never be forgotten that many of these people have not come to Spain because they really wanted so, so they should not be looked at in rare way by Spaniards.

Interviewees 1, 2 and 9 have remarked awareness-raising campaigns, one of them on the grounds of this being a global world. Globalisation works very well at the technological level and this should also be the case for people. What happens now is that people seem absolutely unable to react when faced by the images shown by the mass media or when we see people sleeping in the street.

But for interviewee 9 the problem of awareness-raising activities such as multicultural workshops is that they are always attended by the same persons who are already sensitive to these issues.

According to interviewees 1 and 2, both parents and children should be educated from the very beginning on these issues.

Interviewee 2 has underlined the need for young people to have an active role in this combat, despite them not having any trait that could lead to them being subjected to

racism. But if they see a racist incident, they should feel motivated to denounce it as a witness. Victims should not be left alone when lodging a complaint.

Interviewee 3 has mentioned that youngsters and children from all origins and beliefs should regularly meet together in daily life, that is, when doing usual things as taking a stroll, going to the cinema or developing leisure activities. In this way, they would all see themselves as equals in an equal situation. This has also been the view of interviewee 6 and interviewee 7, who has highlighted the importance of daily interplaying with other cultures and ethnic groups to look for common points and to avoid the creation of ghettos, both at formal and non-formal levels. It should be permanently recalled that we not so different from one another and that everybody has dreams and needs.

Interviewee 10 has also agreed on this view, that the Catalan young people should come nearer to migrants and to know them better, to know that they think as a way to respect them more.

As for civil society organisations he has stated that they should promote mixed meetings for migrants and natives to mutually communicate better and even to become friends. In this way, migrants would not feel so badly and so lonely.

As a very interesting specific initiative, interviewee 7 has mentioned social theatre, by which people from different origins meet together to talk about their lives and experiences and afterwards perform a story they identify with and make them laugh and cry together. According to her, this sort of representation creates many links between people.

As for the civil society, interviewee 7 has remarked its duty to create a sense of community and belonging at the local level (neighborhoods, villages,...).

Interviewee 6 has also remarked the importance of parents' views and attitudes, while interviewee 4 has mentioned the importance of children being raised by learning to appreciate and respect everybody.

Interviewee 4, as interviewees 3 and 6, has remarked the importance of small daily things and that great actions or events are not always necessary. For her, it is as simple as treating every person well, and in an equal and natural way regardless of his/her skin colour or his/her culture. If you have the opportunity to employ a national or a migrant person, the only criterion to select one or the other must be their Cvs and who is the best for this job. People should not mistrust anyone for the only reason of them being of foreign origin.

Interviewee 5's position is also that what matters most are daily activities and the closest personal environment. What come first is what you can do directly, what you talk with your friends and your family and always trying not to silence your views and to question everything. You must always say what you think without any fears to be repressed. The interviewee has added that then it is important to extend your views as much and as far as possible and also to cooperate with those organisations that support those views. For him, it is also very important to train oneself in these issues and to live experiences with migrant persons or with persons from other cultures, and also to travel. That is, living experiences that can contribute to combating racism and above all committing socially with your closest environment.

Interviewee 4 has added the importance of condemning any racist actions that one may witness, as we would surely condemn any violence committed against a non-migrant person. She has ended by repeating the relevance of small gestures in daily life, of being kind

and respectful with everybody, which is what in the end brings about the real changes. And everybody should be able to be happy in their own way while personal labels should be avoided.

Interviewee 6 has added the relevance of being attentive to the language used when referring to people from other origins or the Roma people because we may also contribute to the extension of the prevailing racist discourse, especially from fathers to children.

For interviewee 8 it is basic to deconstruct oneself, as no one is free of racism, clichés and prejudices. In the second place, it is also very important that young people participate in mixed spaces where it is possible to share cultural values. Thirdly, to debate around this issue, as she does with her friends this way making them know of facts that they may not heard about. In the fourth place, for her it is also very important travelling to these countries from which migrants are coming to Spain and making exchanges with them. For her, these travels have been proved to change the minds of many persons.

As for the kind of actions to be developed, as other interviewees she has mentioned awareness-raising activities, for instance through theatre. She confesses having been much impacted by one specific experience, which dismantled her very own prejudices. But these experiences should reach many more persons among the general population than it is now the case. She also mentions an experience she participated in: people on the street were offered a multi-fruit juice and been asked *If fruits can be mixed, why not the people?*

For interviewee 9 it is very important that the young do not close themselves in their environment where everyone thinks along the same lines and also interplay with young people with racist or other ideas and trying to raise their level of social awareness. These people should be questioned about what are people's reasons to migrate and asked whether they know what is happening in the migrants' countries of origin.

According to her, the anti-racist young should also reach and raise the level of awareness of those persons, even within our own families, who have unfixed-term jobs and feel so secure that they do not feel concerned by these issues and the sufferance they represent for many people.

**6. What are the useful interventions that the institutions could put in place to prevent racism? Please distinguish: the local level, the national level, the European level.**

What the interviewee 1 cannot understand is that people are treated as numbers when politicians say things such as *We accept to receive 15 people*. And they also should be considered more as people than as migrants.

At the European level, interviewee 1 remarks that the European Union seems mostly concerned by borders, which should be opened up rather than closed.

In terms of jobs, interviewee 1 states that no job should be classified as 'a job for migrants, a job that someone but me will do', because this creates a sort of wicked chain. According to her, sentences such as *migrants will be recruited for the strawberry harvest* should be avoided.

Interviewee 2 has answered that at the local level, protection and denunciation mechanisms should be established by the local police bodies, which should be well trained

to be able to meet this kind of demands. Awareness-raising campaigns should be advertised in public transport systems. Housing access should also be made easier for these populations and awareness-raising campaigns be addressed to real estate agencies or housing owners. In addition to housing, basic social rights should be made easier for these populations to enjoy.

At the national level, interviewee 2 has stated that the Spanish Aliens' law is racist and therefore that it should be modified. She has also criticized the Internment Centres for Foreigners, which are useless and do not fulfil the role the Aliens' law assigns to them. She has also mentioned that external frontiers should be less strict, which concerns both the national and the European levels. External frontiers as they are conducted now only harm people.

All these populations should be helped when trying to reach Europe by sea, and this clearly concerns Spain being a coastal country.

Finally, the interviewee 2 has stated the need to promote intercultural dialogue at all these levels and in areas such as education, employment, public spaces, etc.

At the national and European levels, interviewee 3 has stated the need to pass laws in favour of equality, while at the local level she repeats what she has said before, favouring joint activities between youngsters of different origins and beliefs. The problem is, according to her, that activities of such kind are already being developed but that they only involve those who want to be involved, so they should be more extensive and reach schools, enterprises and so forth. Workshops could be organised in enterprises during working hours where attendance was made compulsory in exchange of them being remunerated.

When answering this question, interviewee 4 has remarked that for her one of the main problems is that there is not a real integration of migrant populations, not even amongst themselves. And although repeating that Spain is a closed-minded society full of cultural prejudices, she also considers that not all migrants have shown a real will to integrate themselves into the Spanish society either. They tend to live in specific neighborhoods where they have their own shops and they speak their own languages while considering that they are also closed-minded.

She has added that institutions should not promote social housing in specific neighbors but everywhere in a city so that a real interaction between migrants and not migrants could emerge. Cultures from other countries should also be shown to nationals so that they were not seen as something strange. For her, this is much easier for children, as at schools they make friends from everywhere. Children from other countries speak Catalan, they know the Mediterranean cuisine, etc., but this is not so much the case, according to her, of adult migrants.

At the national level, she considers that politicians should have a discourse focused on migration whilst at the present moment migration does not usually appear in many political discourses and debates. Such debates could contribute to deconstructing prejudices and modifying the public opinion on migration.

At the European level, finally, the focus should be laid, according to her, on opening the borders and making a more open policy.

She has summarised her views by stating that at the European level the focus should be laid on the legal area, at the national level on the political area and that at the local level the stress should be laid on these daily activities she has mentioned before.

At the local level, interviewee 5 has mentioned awareness-raising activities and political lobbying. He has also mentioned any activities leading to increase the visibility of other cultures and to favour mutual exchanges.

Both at the national and European Union levels, he, as other interviewees, has remarked revising migration-related laws in order to make everything more inclusive while at the same time taking into account the real experiences of the persons who are living these situations. According to him, experts, not only politicians, should also participate in this legal revision as politicians are guided by their ideas and interests.

Interviewee 6 has underlined that the three levels are correlated and that the local level is the basis. So if at this level these persons are treated on equal terms, they will achieve a role in their community. And what happens at the local level may be transferred into the global world and make the national and European levels to change in this sense, although it is clear that this is a slow process. The institutions should stop deaths at the Mediterranean sea and the closure of borders for people who are running away from a war and should also stop the discourse of fear and of Europeans feeling to be invaded. The fear of losing one's culture should also be combated, as what will happen is that a mixed culture will finally emerge, as it has always been the case when people from different origins have met together. According to him, the institutions should also stop disseminating racist and nationalist messages and should instead try to become mediators in this sort of conflicts.

For interviewee 7 at the local level it should be achieved that the language was no longer a rejection factor. In addition, food stores should have food from every corner of the world, which is already quite common in big cities but not everywhere.

At the national level, she has mentioned extending to everybody a number of benefits that nowadays are restricted to Spanish nationals, as for example university grants.

At the European level she has highlighted the need that EU countries achieve a common policy ground for migrant issues like for instance concerning the concession of Visas and in this way to end with arbitrary measures and political interests that benefit nationals from certain countries of origin but damage others.

For interviewee 8, schools are basic at the local level and that they should approach these issues from a perspective of normality. She provides the real example of a girl who had suddenly decided to wear a scarf at school and who was given the opportunity to report her reasons to the whole class in a very spontaneous way. Western pupils should also be given the opportunity to know the difficulties that children in other countries face to attend school, as shown in *On the way to school*, and compare these difficulties with their many privileges in many areas.

This is also the view of interviewee 9 in the sense that it is much more difficult to modify the adults' positions and views.

At the national level, she has stressed the passing of fair human laws for everyone and the modification or removal of those laws, as the Aliens' law, which is harmful to migrants.

As for the European level, she has convened that European borders should be managed differently.

Interviewee 9 has remarked the need to know of success cases in different countries. She mentions the case of Germany, where an education task was done to avoid a repetition of the Holocaust. Despite this, however, racism is also reemerging now in this country, so it seems that it is not possible to fully eradicate it.

She has also mentioned gastronomic exchanges because they may attract people who do not usually attend anti-racist workshops or events.

At the European Union level, she has praised the role of the Fundamental Rights Agency, although wondering whether its reports reach the general public or only academicians or the NGOs.

Interviewee 10 has mentioned the possibility of organised sport competitions in which one of the rules was the constitution of mixed teams. For him, the sport is a good way to know people and to mutually support.

*7. What do you think are the most effective channels / communication tools to counter the spread among young people of hostile and violent speeches and racist violence against migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and minorities of foreign origin?*

Interviewees 1 and 2 have mentioned schools and social networks. But the contents of social networks are not always positive and this should be amended.

Interviewee 2 has added brief information messages and audiovisual producers, which should guarantee that cultural diversity is appropriately represented and that clichés are overcome.

Interviewees 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 have definitely selected internet and social networks as compared with channels such as tv and radio stations, which for the young are much less important. Interviewee 4 has mentioned having bought a newspaper only three times in her entire life.

Interviewee 5 has also added mass media, because of their responsibility to reflect social justice and some values.

Interviewee 7 has added the role of the so called influencers like youtubers, singers and football players, whose views have a tremendous impact on young people.

Despite not being a communication channel, interviewee 8 has stressed juvenile clubs where youngsters of different origins can meet together.

*8. What are the most convincing arguments that you think could be used to combat racism among young people?*

For the interviewee 1 the most convincing argument is making the young people aware that in the future they could also have to migrate as it is already happening in Spain now for many young people. Interviewee 4 has also supported this view by stating that it should be kept in mind that ours was also a migrant society for many years.



The interviewee 2 has remarked the need to deconstruct the safety discourse that tends to attribute dangers and threats to young people coming from abroad, particularly in big cities. Real data about migration should also be provided to Spanish young people.

Interviewee 3 has considered that facts are much more relevant than words and has mentioned again daily activities which allow everybody to be perceived as equal to the others.

Interviewee 4 has found it very difficult to think of such arguments given that she feels unable to understand such an irrational phenomenon as racism and that the great majority of her friends are not racist. Even though, she has finally mentioned the importance of counteracting the negative view associated to racism both at the social and economic levels and making the young people see migration as something very enriching. Migration can open our minds to different cultures and must not be seen as an invasive phenomenon. We can keep our traditions regardless of us knowing other cultures.

She has finally stated that westerners are not better than easterners and that we neither have the absolute truth nor our habits and traditions are better than those of any other society. Youngsters should learn that humans must be generous and the leitmotiv should be *Don't do others what you wouldn't like to be done to you*.

For interviewee 5, it has also been difficult to think of arguments, although in the end he has mentioned that the war and international conflicts that nowadays are happening elsewhere could be happening in Spain and have developed through the same mechanisms. So for him westerners must not think that are immune to this kind of conflicts and to fundamentalisms and extremisms, which lead us to social fracture. According to him, all these are reactions to the fear of what is unknown we all have, so that he agrees with other interviewees.

Interviewee 6 has stated not to believe very much in arguments, at least in a broad way, but rather in images such as for instance that of a Syrian refugee and the precarious conditions he/she lives in next to an image of the same person with the white skin and dressed in the western way. People then should ask themselves *Aren't the two of them human beings? Which differences are there between both?* This could be the leitmotif of an advertising campaign that would have a very strong visual impact. In order to achieve a real change of minds, European people should be made to feel these other persons and their conflicts as much closer to them than it is the case now. This change should be initiated at the local levels and in the schools with teachers helping pupils, the citizens of the future, to empathise with these other populations.

Interviewee 7 has mentioned sociological experiments, which she has defined as very brief (30 seconds) videos depicting real situations. She has given two examples, one, filmed in Mexico, showed boys sitting at a table in front of two dolls, one black and the other white, and being instructed to identify the good and the bad one, as practically all of them identified the black as the bad one. And the other video showed a dirty bad dressed girl near a restaurant who was rejected by everyone whilst the same girl properly dressed moved the concern of everybody present. According to the interviewee, the visual impact of these videos is very strong and makes viewers to ask themselves about their prejudices. For interviewee 8, dismantling certain rumours (as for instance that only migrants are supported by public institutions) with consistent data is basic. For her, cultural diversity

should also be much viewed as something much more positive than negative under slogans such as for instance *Diversity adds up*.

Interviewee 9 has reiterated her view that questions are more relevant than arguments. Questions such as *Why do you think these persons are here?, why do you think they have come?, what happens in their countries and why?*

According to her, people should also realize that there have always been migrations and have a greater knowledge of human history.

Interviewee 10 has stated that for him one of the best messages to combat racism is making clear that everyone can have the same capacities and skills and that the skin colour or other traits make no one better than another.

**9. *Would you be interested / willing to participate in an awareness campaign on these issues?***

All the interviewees have answered affirmatively to this question.

**10. *Do you have any other comments, considerations, suggestions to add?***

Interviewee 3 has underlined again the need to control the emergence of racist political parties whenever there is an economic crisis. She clearly supports the freedom of expression but considers that certain things cannot be said and written. Promoting hate must be stopped.

Interviewee 5 has stressed the need to open up our minds and lives to increase the current general level of tolerance, to help diversity to develop further, to discover new things, to know other people and cultures, to broaden our circle of friends, etc.

He has also added that racism should not be considered as a minor problem, as it could be thought to be given its persistence along time. On the contrary, for him it has a special relevance as it the basis for many other problems.

Interviewee 6 has reiterated the need to change the prevailing asymmetrical values by which the real power is in very few hands.

Interviewee 7 has only expressed her wish that certain attitudes had been extinguished forever instead of having to copy with them cyclically.

Interviewee 8 has stressed the relevance of granting to the combat against racism the importance it deserves in order to avoid that racism becomes chronic and the repetition of historical phenomena like Nazism.

For her, the capitalism and the international markets should also stop exhausting the natural resources of third countries, like fish in Senegal, which is what creates migratory flows towards Europe.

Interviewee 9 has reiterated that the key factor is education and mobilising those youngsters who are so worried by personal issues that they usually reject to participate in topics like anti-racism.

Interviewee 10 has mentioned the need to involve teachers in giving talks against racism and that when making their pupils to work in a common school project they created mixed groups. In this way, the children would see that it is possible to help mutually and that this is much better than to hate the others.

## 2. Answers to the online questionnaire

Number of respondents: 25, 24% men and 76% women.

Respondents' profiles:

- Year of birth. 1 (4%) had been born in 1988, 2 (8%) in 1989, 3 (12%) in 1990, 1 (4%) in 1991, 1 in 1992 (4%), 7 (28%) in 1993, 4 (16%) in 1994, 1 (4%) in 1995, 2 (8%) in 1996, 1 (4%) in 1997 and 2 (8%) in 2000.
- City of residence. 20 live in Barcelona (80%), 1 in Girona (4%), 2 in the Catalan town of Sant Pol de Mar (8%), 1 in the Catalan city of Tarragona (4%) and 1 in the Andalusian city of Huelva (4%).
- Nationality. All but two (8%), who are Moroccans, are Spanish.
- Year of arrival in Spain. All the respondents were born in Spain.
- Educational level. 12% of the respondents had only primary education; 32% had reached secondary education; 4% had a vocational training; 4% had a university degree; 20% had university education; 20% had post-graduate studies; and 20% had a master.
- Most important reference. 10 (40%) answered that it was Europe; 7 (28%) said to be mostly identified with their country; 6 (24%) with their city; 4 (16%) with their neighbourhood and 2 (8%) with their parents' countries of origin.
- The most important self-definitory trait. Gender was the highest answer, 14 answers, 56% of them), followed by nationality/social origin/language (10 answers, 40%). The age (5 answers, 20%) appeared in the third place and social and economic conditions appeared in the fourth one (4 answers, 16%), followed by physical traits/skin colour (3 answers, 12%), religion (2 answers, 8%) and finally sexual orientation, the educational level, the language(s) and the behaviour with one answer each (4%). No respondent selected the way of dressing.
- The most usual self-definitory trait for people. Here, nationality/social origin/language was the option with the highest number of answers (19, 76%), followed by gender (15 answers, 60%), followed by social and economic conditions and age (4, 16% each) and then sexual orientation, religion and the educational level (1 answer each, 16%). No one selected neither physical traits/skin colour nor the way of dressing.

## Respondents' views on racism and discrimination

- Definition of racism. For the majority of respondents (64%), racism is the conviction by certain persons or social groups that they are superior to others on the basis of a number of items such as nationality, social origin, etc. The second answer (20%) is that racism is a way of behaviour that certain persons adopt because of believing themselves as superior to others. Finally, a third group of respondents (16%) has defined racism as the theorisation of the belief that one 'race' is above others. No respondent selected the option "ignorance and violation of human dignity".
- Statements on racism. For the great majority of respondents (68%) racism is a much extended phenomenon today, whilst the rest of them (32%) answered that it is still present today to a greater or lesser extent. The other options have not had any answer.
- Existence of racism. The great majority (88%) has prioritised the existence of racism in Europe, whilst only 12% has selected Spain. No one has selected their own city or neighbourhood.
- Personal experience of discrimination. The affirmative and the negative answer have achieved the same results (50% each).
- Causes of discrimination experienced. Other was the answer with the highest number of answers (10, 40%), followed by gender (7 answers, 28%), nationality/social origin/language (5 answers, 20%), age (3 answers, 12%) and social economic conditions (2 answers, 8%). Sexual orientation and religion achieved one answer (4%). The rest of causes were not selected.
- Places of discrimination experienced. The workplace had the highest number of answers (7, 28%), followed by social media and others (6, 24% each), followed by schools/universities and public institutions (5, 20% each), shops, bars and restaurants (4, 16%), public transport (2, 8%) and the neighbourhood and hospital/health services (1, 4% each). Banks were not selected.
- Spaniards' attitude towards migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Mistrust was the dominant answer (10, answers, 40%), followed by clear hostility (8 answers, 32%), indifference (24%, 6 answers) and friendly (1 answer, 4%).
- Variation of discrimination over the years. Respondents mostly felt that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are more discriminated than 5 years before (10 answers, 40%). Others felt there was not any difference (4 answers, 16%) and 1 that they were less discriminated (4%). The remaining respondents (40%) stated not to know.

- Causes for Spaniards' hostility towards migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. 7 answers (28%) reasoned it was due to them being perceived as rivals in the access to social rights. 6 (24%) considered them as their rivals in job access while also 6 answers (24%) expressed that these populations damage the social and economic conditions. 4 answers (16%) targeted mistrust of people coming from another country, while also 4 answers (16%) pointed out that Spaniards considered these persons as a danger for their safety and other 4 answers pointed out that such hostility was due to lack of information). 3 answers (12%) stated that migrants' cultures are not compatible with Spanish values, and also 3 (12%) considered that migratory flows are excessive. Finally, 1 answer (4%) stated this hostility to be due to a bad management of migrations by public institutions.
- Relevance of a number of agents in the fight against racism. Regarding this issue, the majority of the answers pointed to local and national institutions (11 answers each, 44%), to the mass media and to educational institutions (10 answers each, 40%). Other agents identified were the political parties (6 answers, 24%), the users and managers of social networks (5 answers, 20%), the universities (3 answers, 12%), the trade unions (1 answer, 4%) and Europe (1 answer, 4%).
- The youngsters' role in preventing and combating racism. The majority of respondents (16, 64%) accorded great importance to youngsters' role, whilst 8 (32%) considered this role as extremely important and 1 (4%) as of little value. No one answered that youngsters had no role.
- The institutions' role in preventing and combating racism. 52% (13) of the answers considered this role as extremely important and 48% (12) as of a great importance. There were no answers considering that the institutions had less or nothing to do.
- Activities to encourage the youngsters to combat racism. The majority of the answers to this question selected the denunciation of discriminations (10 answers, 40%). It was followed by a direct intervention and victims' protection when discriminatory actions occur (8 answers, 32%); by the dialogue and the relations with foreign fellows; by activism against racism through the social networks (7 answers, 28%); by the promotion of awareness-raising campaigns in neighbourhoods and cities and in the education and labour areas (5 answers, 20%); by the organisation of intercultural events and by the organisation of voluntary-based activities together with migrants/refugees and asylum seekers (4 answers each, 16%). The organisation of sport activities against racism was not selected by any respondent.
- Tools through which to promote an awareness-raising campaign against racism among the youngsters. Dissemination of right data about racism acts was considered the most effective tool (9 answers, 36%). It was closely followed by the deconstruction of fake news (8 answers, 32%) and by the reporting of personal

stories of discrimination (7 answers, 28%). Other tools identified were the production of right information on migrations (5 answers, 20%), oral and written communication (3 answers, 12%) and the dissemination of right information on migrations (also 3 answers, 12%). A number of other tools achieved only one answer (4%).

- Specific proposals of initiatives/interventions that could be promoted among the youngsters to combat discriminations towards migrants/refugees/asylum seekers. Three ideas were issued. The first one the promotion of actions of cultural exchange and awareness-raising activities by education institutions; the second one, to promote the participation of young refugees in voluntary associations like scouts or in other spaces through which they could create community links within their neighbourhood. The third proposal consisted of a nation-wide educational programme that was implemented in primary and secondary schools that included learning and support projects addressed to young refugees.
- Activities that the institutions should promote to make the combat against racism more effective. The promotion of most effective reception policies was the mostly selected option (11 answers, 44%), followed by the promotion of policies of social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (9 answers, 36%). The reinforcement of the services of legal, social and psychological protection of the victims of racism; the more effective sanctioning and punishment of the perpetrators of discrimination and violence; and the promotion of intercultural dialogue in schools achieved 6 answers each (24%). Other activities selected were the involvement of the managers of social networks in the fight against racism (3 answers, 12%), the definition of more rigid rules against the dissemination of racist messages (2 answers, 8%), the implementation of an appropriate training for public service operators (also 2 answers, 8%) and finally the support of awareness-raising campaigns and of cultural activities against racism in public spaces (1 answer, 4%).
- Remarks/Observations. There was only one: to include the history of racism in the school curricula at a very early educational stage.

## IV. International Key Findings

### 1. The perception of discrimination and racism

Racism is considered to be a worrying phenomenon by the large majority of the young people who have answered to our questions (both in person or online), our sample tend to denounce racist ideas as a European problem rather than just as an issue affecting the country, the city or the neighborhood in which they live.

The majority of young people interviewed think that **today racism is widespread compared to the past** and that the most worrying form of racism appears to be the one against migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees.

The most shared notion identifies racism as **a superiority relation towards others based on different motivations**: there may be racism also without referring to the concept of "race" when a person or a social group conceive a relation of superiority towards others with regard to their national origin, ethnicity, cultural or religious diversity following discrimination and verbal or physical violence.

Racism worries not only for the direct effects on people who are victims of it, but also for its cultural and social impact on society as a whole: **racism affects everybody**.

Discrimination has also been experienced directly by the people we interviewed or that answered to our online questionnaire. Among the young people who completed the online questionnaire, 79.6% of Italians, 85% of Greeks and 50% of Spaniards said they perceived some form of discrimination; **gender, nationality, national or "ethnic" origin** are the motives mentioned most frequently in all three countries examined.

Opinions are more differentiated regarding the forms of discrimination and racism that are considered more relevant and worrisome. This differentiation is connected to the causal relationship model that is supposed to exist between institutional racism, media racism and social racism, in a more or less explicit way.

In **Italy**, Young Italians interviewed in person have mainly identified racism as a cultural issue, stressing the difficulties of relating to different peoples and cultures, and not, as in other countries (as in the other two countries involved in the project), with the economic or political crisis.

Racism in everyday places and social interactions is the most worrying for the young people interviewed: school and university, public transportation, shops and the Internet, in particular social networks, are spaces in which racism is more recurrent. Political parties

and institutions are not considered a main driver of the spreading of racist ideas and behaviours.

In **Greece** people interviewed showed different out-takes on the matter. There was a great variety of opinions in regards to whether institutional or social forms of racism are the most worrisome ones or on the contrary it is the hate speech coming from the media what we should look more carefully into. The Greek youngsters seemed to show a more complex picture of the interdependence among the three different dimensions of racism (institutional, on media and social).

**In Spain**, institutional racism and the incorrect information spread by media are indicated as the most worrying forms of racism as they have a great impact on social behaviour. Young people interviewed showed a more holistic vision of racism and of the relations between institutional policies, media representations and social behaviours. More differentiated is the opinion about the causative relation intercurring between political/institutional dimension and mass media: some people interviewed think that political parties and public institutions orientate the content of mass media information; on the other hand, this relation is reversed by a second group that considers more relevant the role played by mass media in influencing the political debate and the public opinion.

## **2. What leads to discrimination?**

A widespread awareness of the complexity and interdependence of the roots of discriminations, hate and racist speech and violence has emerged.

In **Italy**, identity and cultural motivations, the lack of correct information about migrations, the widespread perception that migrants are a potential threat for national security and compete with national citizens in the job market and for welfare services, are those most often mentioned and emphasized.

A similar perception has emerged in **Spain**, with a stress on the role played by the economic and social crisis and the way these have been politically exploited by some movements and political parties.

In **Greece**, diffidence towards foreigners and their perception as a danger for national security seem to be considered by young people interviewed the most relevant factors causing hostility and discriminations towards migrants, refugees and Roma people.



### 3. How to counter racism among young people?

The survey shows **widespread confidence in the role young people** can play directly in preventing and countering the spread of racism among their peers. The online consultation shows a clear indication: 94% of Greeks, 71,4% of Italians and 64% of Spaniards think that this role is very much important. However, in Italy there is a discrepancy between the opinions of young people interviewed in person and the results of the online consultation. The first group considers the potential role of younger generations with little or no influence, whereas the second one sees it as very relevant. This difference could suggest that youth with no experience in antiracist and humanitarian NGOs are more skeptical about the possibility to change, with the own involvement and in an organized way, their peers' ideas and behaviours. Respondents online show a greater optimism. The results of interviews in person and online in Greece and in Spain seem to be more coherent from this point of view.

Individual acting is basically identified with **one's own daily behaviour and the ability to have social relations "without walls"**. Sharing life stories, experiences as well as dreams and hopes has been described as one of the most effective methods that could combat racism and discrimination. The importance of daily small actions has been underlined in all countries. Examples of these actions are: denounce a discrimination or a racist attack, if experienced, and do not live alone the victim; to develop intercultural friendship and daily interplaying with people with different national and cultural background; to discuss and question with your family and friends on the topic.

The promotion of intercultural meetings and of awareness-raising campaigns at school, university and labour sites; the opening of intercultural youth centers, the production of counter-narratives on social media are the most recurrent proposals for more structured collective activities. With regard to intercultural dialogue the role of **schools in fostering** knowledge about migrations, not only towards pupils and students, but also with teachers and families, is said, by a wide majority of respondents to be crucial. **Direct witnessing** by those who have gone through the migration experience is seen as essential in promoting information and awareness-raising campaigns, both within and outside schools.

People interviewed think that **local, national and European institutions** have a great responsibility in preventing and countering the spreading of racism among young people. According to the results of the online consultation, the promotion of policies of social, economic and cultural **inclusion** of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers is a priority: 79,4% of Greeks, 59,2% of Italians, 36% of Spaniards think that. Opinions are more

differantiated by country in relation to the other most important institutional priorities. The promotion of more **effective immigration policies** was the mostly selected option by the Spaniards (44%), shared by the Greeks interviewed (38,2%), while it has been indicated only by 22,4% of Italians. The latter consider more relevant the promotion of **intercultural dialogue in schools** (40,8%), activity selected as the second priority also by the Greeks (47,1%).

The **European responsibility** is mainly underlined by Italians and Spaniards personally interviewed. The most important engagement should be the **reform of migration and asylum policies**, with a lower attention to border control and a **bigger consideration of the protection of rights** of migrants and asylum seekers. The failure of the building of an effective European common system of asylum has been denounced by some of people interviewed as one of the main origin of the current hostility towards migrants and refugees expressed by a large part of European society.

The words of a Spanish girl interviewed can effectively summarize the opinion that emerged on the different role that should be played by local, national and European institutions: at the European level the focus should be laid on the legal area, at the national level on the political area and, at local level, the stress should be laid on the promotion of activities of inclusion mentioned above.

**Media** are also considered one of the most important actors to be sensitized and activated in countering racism. Information and communication activities are considered very important to oppose the spreading of discriminatory and aggressive speech against migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. Newspapers, TVs and social media are **the communication channels** viewed as most influential in orientating public opinion. Social media and schools are the channels which should be privileged to sensitize young people. Identified priorities to produce a most correct information about migrants, refugees and minorities conditions of life are **fake news unmasking**, the **sharing of personal discrimination experiences**, of **facts & figures**, the production of **correct information on migrations** and the involvement of the so called **influencers** like youtubers, singers and football players in awareness-raising campaigns.

Overall, **civil society organizations** should have a proximity role to victims of discrimination. The people interviewed seem to be aware of the limited influence that NGOs can have on public opinion. In the opinion of many of the sample their task should therefore be to create **protection networks**. Suggested activities range from the reporting of discrimination and racist violence, the legal and psychological protection of victims, the

provision of reception services for migrants and refugees and the collaboration to social inclusion projects that choose intercultural dialogue as a priority and "mixed" socialization between natives and foreign young people using the forms of art, sport, social voluntary work, workshops and training at school, participatory communication activities on social media.

**Equality and humanity** are the **key principles and arguments** identified to deconstruct stereotypes and prejudices against migrants and to discourage discriminatory and racist practices. The **slogans** suggested by most of the people interviewed to promote a campaign to raise awareness against racism refer to the need to claim **human rights**. **People, their stories, their living conditions** are the best arguments to sensitize young people against discrimination, according to the young people interviewed:

*We are all equal, we are all human beings (I.IT. 4, I.6, I.10); I would ask them to think about what bothers them, what creates their fear (I.IT.2); Start from the lives of the people who have come here (I.9); If in your country there is a war, you are forced to leave I.IT.11; Don't do others what you wouldn't like to be done to you (I.S.4); Aren't the two of them human beings? Which differences are there between both? (I.S.5); Why do you think these persons are here?, why do you think they have come?, what happens in their countries and why? (I.S.9); We are all humans and, therefore, we should all be respected (I.G.2); Being different is not something 'bad' (I.G.4); Refugees are human beings too (I.G.5); No discrimination should be made among humans (I.G.6); We are all humans (I.G.7); We are all human and we all the same rights in life"; Just like you feel hungry, I too feel hungry; The things we have in common are more than our differences (I.G.8).*

In summary, the challenge seems to be **to create a sense of European community and belonging**, based on the guaranty of fundamental human rights and of the principle of equality to all persons residing on its territory. This sense of community should be built **from below**, thanks to both individual and collective actions and behaviours involving all actors: young citizens, their families, local, national and European institutions, schools and universities, mass media and testimonials from the world of culture and sport.

## APPENDIX

### 1. Draft questions for semi-structured interview Re-You-rEU

1. Do you think that the spread of racism in Europe is a problem today?

yes  no

If yes, do you think it's a problem that concerns you?

yes  no

If not, why do you think it does not concern you?

2. What are the dimensions of racism more worrying in your opinion and why?

Institutional racism (discriminations caused by local or national institutions, for example a denied or limited access to public services, police incorrect behavior or treatment ..).

Racism in the media  Racism in society

3. Can you give some examples of acts, declarations, discrimination and / or racist violence occurring in your territory?

4. In your opinion, what are the main causes of the hostility widespread in Europe/your country today against migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and minorities of foreign origin? Do you think there is a relationship between the effects of the economic and social crisis and the spread of racism? Or that cultural factors prevail instead?

5. How can young people contribute to preventing discrimination, racism and hostile / violent speeches against migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and minorities of foreign origin? What kind of actions would have to promote civil society organizations?

6. What are the useful interventions that the institutions could put in place to prevent racism? Please distinguish: the local level, the national level, the European level.

7. What do you think are the most effective channels / communication tools to counter the spread among young people of hostile and violent speeches and racist violence against migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and minorities of foreign origin?

8. What are the most convincing arguments that you think could be used to combat racism among young people?

9. Would you be interested / willing to participate in an awareness campaign on these issues?

10. Do you have any other comments, considerations, suggestions to add?

## 2. THE ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE

### Youth consultation on racism - Re-You-rEU

*This online consultation has the aim to collect opinions of young activists aged between 18 and 30 living in Italy, Greece and Spain, to investigate the current perception of the phenomenon of racism and which policies/initiatives/tools/languages could be most effective to combat the spread of racism among young people.*

*Thank you very much for your cooperation!*

### SECTION A Demographic information

1- Genus:  1 Male  2 Female

2- Year of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

3- Your city of residence: \_\_\_\_\_

4- Citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_

5- If you were born abroad can you indicate the year in which you arrived in Italy?: \_\_\_\_\_

6 Qualification

1 Elementary license

2 Medium license

3 Superior License

4 Three-year degree

5 Master's degree

6 Other (Specify)

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### SECTION B.

7 Can you indicate which membership is most important to you ... ..? Maximum 2 answers

1 To my neighborhood

2 To my city

3 To my country

4 To Europe

5 To the country of origin of my parents

8 Which aspects are most important to define who you are? Maximum 2 answers

1 Age

2 The genre

3 Sexual orientation

4 Nationality / national origin

5 Religion

6 Somatic characters / skin colour

7 My social / economic conditions

8 My level of education

9 My clothing

10 Other (Specify)

**9 Most people tend to identify you based on: Maximum 2 answers**

- 1 Age
- 2 The gender
- 3 Sexual orientation
- 4 Nationality / national origin
- 5 Religion
- 6 Somatic characters / skin colour
- 7 My social / economic conditions
- 8 My level of education
- 9 My clothing
- 10 Other (Specify)

**10 What is racism for you? (one answer)**

- 1 Theorizing the superiority of one "race" over another.
- 2 Conviction of a person or social group of superiority towards others with reference to nationality, national origin, ethnicity, cultural or religious diversity, with related discrimination or verbal or physical violence.
- 3 General attitude of superiority according to which some (people or social groups) feel superior to others.
- 4 Discrimination and violation of human dignity
- 5 Other (Specify) .....

**11 Which of the following statements do you share the most? (one answer)**

Racism:

- 1 It never existed
- 2 There was in the past, but now it has disappeared
- 3 It is present today, with a certain regularity
- 4 Today it is very widespread
- 5 It is not widespread today

**12 According to you, there is a problem of racism:**

- 1 in your neighborhood
- 2 in your city
- 3 in Italy
- 4 in Europe

**13 Have you ever felt discriminated against?**

- 1 No
- 2 Yes

**14 If so, mainly for what reason? Maximum 2 answers**

- 1 Age
- 2 The gender
- 3 Sexual orientation
- 4 Nationality / national origin
- 5 Religion
- 6 Somatic characters / skin colour

- 7 My social / economic conditions
- 8 My level of education
- 9 My clothing
- 10 Other (Specify)

**15 If you felt discriminated against where it happened? (Maximum three answers)**

- 1 Shops / bars / restaurants
- 2 School / University
- 3 Work
- 4 District
- 5 Hospital / health services
- 6 Public transport
- 7 Public institutions (court, police, etc.)
- 8 Banks
- 9 On social networks
- 10 Other (Specify) .....

**16 In general, do you think that today the prevailing attitude of Italians towards immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees is:**

- 1 Friendly and comprehensive
- 2 Indifferent
- 3 Wary
- 4 Openly hostile

**17 If you compare the situation today with that of 5 years ago in Italy, would you say that today, immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees are more discriminated against or less discriminated against?**

- 1 More discriminated
- 2 Less discriminated
- 3 There is no difference
- 4 I do not know

**18 In your opinion, the hostility that a part of the population has towards immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees is mainly due to: Maximum three answers.**

- 1 Distrust of people coming from other countries
- 2 Their cultural diversity is considered irreconcilable
- 3 They are considered "competitors" of Italian citizens at work
- 4 Are considered "competitors" in access to social rights (education, health, childcare services, etc.)
- 5 They are considered dangerous for our safety
- 6 Make the economic and social situation more difficult
- 7 Migration flows are considered too high
- 8 A bad government of migration by the institutions
- 9 Due to lack of information
- 10 Other (Specify)

**19 Which are the most important actors that should intervene to combat racism against immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees? Maximum three answers**

- 1 Family
- 2 Friends
- 3 Educational institutions
- 4 University
- 5 Local institutions (Municipality, Police Headquarters, Local Police, etc.)
- 6 National Institutions (Ministry of the Interior, Magistracy, National Anti-discrimination Office, etc.)
- 7 Mass media (newspapers, televisions, etc.)
- 8 Users and managers of social networks
- 9 Parties
- 10 Immigrant, anti-racist, human rights and youth associations
- 11 Unions
- 12 Other (specify)

**20 How important is the role of young people in preventing and combating racism?**

- 1 Not at all
- 2 Little
- 3 Very
- 4 Very much

**21 How important is the role of institutions in preventing and combating racism?**

- 1 Not at all
- 2 Little
- 3 Very
- 4 Very much

**22 Which of the following activities do you consider as priorities for activating young people against racism? (maximum 3 answers)**

- 1 Dialogue and relationships with foreign peers
- 2 Allegation of discrimination
- 3 Direct intervention to protect the victim of discrimination when it occurs
- 4 Organization of intercultural events
- 5 Organization of sporting initiatives against racism
- 6 Organization of voluntary activities together with immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees
- 7 Activism against racism on the web (on social networks)
- 8 Promotion of awareness campaigns in the neighborhood, in the city, in the world of school, in the world of work
- 9 Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_



**23 What do you think are the most effective communication tools to promote a campaign to raise awareness among young people against racism? (maximum 3 answers)**

- 1 The word verbal or written
- 2 The story of personal stories of discrimination
- 3 Disclosure of correct data on incidents of racism
- 4 The deconstruction of false news
- 5 The production of correct information on migration
- 6 Disclosure of correct data on migrations
- 7 Music
- 8 Art
- 9 Photography and graphics
- 10 The videos / films
- 11 Other (Specify)

**24 If you have a specific initiative / action proposal that could be promoted to combat discrimination between young people and racism against immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees, describe it briefly.**

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**25 Which of the following activities do you think institutions should promote to make the fight against racism more effective among young people?**

- 1 Promote more effective reception policies
- 2 Promote policies of social, economic and cultural inclusion of immigrants, asylum seekers and more effective refugees
- 3 Strengthen the system of legal, social and psychological protection services for victims of racism in the territory
- 4 Sanctioning / punishing more effectively the perpetrators of discrimination, verbal violence and physical violence
- 5 Define stricter rules against the spread of racist propaganda
- 6 Involving social network managers in the fight against racism
- 7 Provide adequate training for operators in public offices
- 8 Promote education for intercultural dialogue in schools
- 9 Support cultural initiatives and awareness campaigns against racism in public spaces (sit-ins, social lunches, concerts, festivals, etc.).
- 10 Supporting awareness campaigns against racism in the world of sport
- 11 Other (Specify)

**26 Final comments**

If you have personal considerations that you think useful to report use the space below.

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**Thanks for your precious collaboration!**